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by Ragy Ibrahim  
Munther Younes, Consultant

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# INTRODUCTION

Arabic is spoken by over 300 million people who live in 22 countries that make up the Arab world. Some of these countries are well known, such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Iraq, and others are less known, such as Djibouti and the Comoros. In addition to being the official language of these countries, Arabic is also the religious language of over 1.2 billion Muslims. It is the language of the Muslim holy book, the Quran, and other classical Muslim literary and religious works. Arabic is also one of the six official languages of the United Nations.

Like any other language with a long history that is spoken over a large area, Arabic has many varieties. For the purposes of this book, a major distinction can be made between the literary language, known in Arabic as Fusha and referred to in English as Classical Arabic or Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), and the regional dialects. Classical Arabic generally refers to the older form of the (literary) language, and MSA to its modern form. Classical Arabic will not concern us here, since this book is designed for users of Arabic in its modern context.

This rich language situation is described by linguists as "diglossic." Arabs from different parts of the Arab world use a regional variety or dialect, i.e., Egyptian, Iraqi, Syrian, etc., for conversation, and MSA for reading, writing, and formal speaking. For example, when an Arab man reads a newspaper, he reads MSA, but when he discusses its contents with his friends, the discussion takes place in the regional variety.

While the different dialects differ from one region to another, MSA is virtually the same everywhere. This is one reason why the majority of Arabic books written for

foreigners introduce MSA. However, people who learn to speak only MSA will not be able to use it in conversation; not only will they sound ludicrous, but they will also find it difficult to understand what is being said to them.

This book, which is intended as a basic introduction to Arabic using simple, practical dialogues as its main linguistic component, presents a colloquial dialect, i.e., Egyptian, for conversation in conformity with Arabic sociolinguistic realities.

Why Egyptian? Egyptian is the most widely used and understood of all Arabic dialects. For one thing, Egyptians constitute between a quarter and a fifth of the total population of the Arab world. In addition, Egypt, in particular Cairo, has for a long time served as an important, probably the most important, cultural center of the Arab world. More publications come out of Cairo than any other Arab city, and Egyptian movies and soap operas are watched all over the Arab world. Students from many Arab (and Muslim) countries study at Egyptian universities, and hundreds of thousands of Egyptian teachers, doctors, engineers, and farm workers live all over the Arab world.

In addition to learning to converse at a basic level, you will also learn to read Arabic at a level that will enable you to understand the names of people and places, road signs, restaurant menus, and travel schedules.

Since words will be presented as pronounced in an Egyptian Arabic context, the Egyptian pronunciation will be adopted throughout the book.

**Munther Younes**

# THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

اللغة العربية

اللغة العربية



## The Arabic Writing System and Basic Grammatical Structures

1

### ARABIC LETTERS AND SOUNDS

Arabic uses an alphabetic writing system, where each sound is represented by a letter. The alphabet consists of 28 letters, which represent the Arabic consonants and long vowels. A few more symbols are used to indicate the short vowels, the doubling of consonants, the absence of a vowel sound, and the *hamza* or glottal stop, which will be discussed below.

The Arabic writing system is much more systematic than the English system: for the most part, each Arabic letter or symbol stands for one sound, and each sound is represented by one symbol. In English, for example, the letter *s* is pronounced differently in the words *seem*, *easy*, *pleasure*, and *sugar*, while the sound *s* is spelled differently in *sit*, *city*, *scene*, *taxi*, and *massive*. English vowels show even more irregularity. Think of the sounds represented by the letter *o* in *do*, *does*, *doe*, *how*, and *hot*. Arabic irregularities are much more limited.



The following table lists the Arabic letters and the sounds they represent using a romanized transliteration system. It will serve as a pronunciation guide throughout the book. The letters marked with an asterisk (\*) represent sounds not found in English. Short explanatory notes appear next to these. If no notes appear, then the transcription symbol represents the typical English pronunciation of the letter given. So, in the second row, the Arabic letter ب is pronounced the same as the English consonant *b* used in the transliteration.



ARABIC LETTER	TRANSCRIPTION	NOTES
ا	aa	Pronounced like the English <i>a</i> in <i>man</i> and <i>far</i> (more on this under "the emphatic group" below).
ب	b	
ت	t	
ث	t or s	
ج	g	Rarely pronounced as j.
ح <sup>h</sup>	h	Pronounced like <i>h</i> , but with more friction in the throat.
خ <sup>kh</sup>	kh	Pronounced like the German <i>ch</i> , as in <i>nach</i> .
د	d	
ذ	z	
ر	r	Trilled, as in Spanish.
ز	z	
س	s	
ش	sh	<i>sh</i> as English <i>ship</i> (to distinguish this from the sequence <i>s</i> followed by <i>h</i> , italic will be used).
ص <sup>s</sup>	S	Emphatic <i>s</i> (ص). This and the next three capitalized letters are known as the emphatic consonants. More on these under "the emphatic group" below.
ض <sup>ḍ</sup>	D	Emphatic <i>ḍ</i> .
ط <sup>ṭ</sup>	T	Emphatic <i>ṭ</i> .
ظ <sup>ẓ</sup>	Z or D	Emphatic <i>ẓ</i> or <i>d</i> .
ع <sup>ʿ</sup>	c	Similar to <i>hamza</i> (the glottal stop), but pronounced with more friction in the throat. (See the note on <i>hamza</i> on page 4.)
غ <sup>gh</sup>	gh	As in French <i>r</i> in <i>rouge</i> .
ف	f	
ق <sup>q</sup>	·	This letter is pronounced as a <i>hamza</i> in most cases. In a few cases, it retains the MSA pronunciation as an emphatic <i>k</i> . In these cases it will be written and transcribed as <i>q</i> . (More on <i>hamza</i> below.)
ك	k	
ل	l	
م	m	
ن	n	
ه	h	
و—as a long vowel	uu	Pronounced as the <i>u</i> in <i>June</i> .
و—as a long vowel	oo	Pronounced as the <i>oo</i> in <i>door</i> .
و—as a semi-vowel	w	Pronounced as the <i>w</i> in <i>way</i> .
ي—as a long vowel	ii	Pronounced as the <i>ea</i> in <i>meat</i> .
ي—as a long vowel	ee	Pronounced as the <i>ai</i> in <i>bait</i> .
ي—as a semi-vowel	y	Pronounced as the <i>y</i> in <i>young</i> .

## HAMZA, THE GLOTTAL STOP

The Arabic letter **همزة** (hamza) is not considered a full member of the alphabet. It is sometimes written by itself, but it is mostly “tacked onto” a vowel. It always has the same pronunciation: a glottal stop, the way you start a word like *apple* in English. The pronunciation is symbolized here by the grave accent symbol (‘). The **همزة** may have any of the following shapes: ا, إ, ئ, ؤ, ؕ. The rules for choosing the different shapes of the **همزة** are quite complicated. All you need to know at this stage is to recognize these shapes when you see them written and to remember that all of them stand for one sound only.



أسبرين  
'asbrīn

### Reading Exercise

Each of the following words includes hamza. First read them, then compare your reading to the answers below.

I	أنا
you, masculine, singular (m.s.)	إنت
Algeria	الجزائر
point of departure	منشأ
evening	مساء
emergency	طوارئ

## THE EMPHATIC GROUP

The *emphatics* are a particularly interesting group of consonants in Arabic. They contrast with a set of more familiar, non-emphatic consonants. In the preceding alphabet table, they are transliterated in uppercase.

Emphatic	Nonemphatic
ص S	س s
ض D	د d
ط T	ت t
ظ Z	ذ z (sometimes d)

The letter **ق** is mostly pronounced like the *hamza* (glottal stop, see below), but in some words, particularly “educated” vocabulary and certain proper names (Cairo, *al-qaahira*, and Qur'an, *al-qur'aan*), it is pronounced as an emphatic *k*.

The English letters *s*, *d*, *t*, and *c* are pronounced in certain environments in a manner that approximates the Arabic emphatic pronunciation. This is shown by the words in Column A in contrast with those in Column B in the following:

A (close to emphatic)	B (plain)
sought	seat
dawn	dean
taught	teach
caught	catch



## ANSWERS

'ana, 'inta, il-'gazat 'ir, mansha', masaa', Tawarrat'

The vowel (aa) and its short counterpart are pronounced in two slightly different ways, one emphatic, next to emphatic consonants, and another plain or non-emphatic everywhere else. These two pronunciations are found in English in words like *car* and *cat*. The *a* of *car* has the emphatic pronunciation, and that of *cat* has the non-emphatic, plain one.

## Putting It Together

Unlike English, Arabic is written and read from right to left. Arabic letters are connected to one another to form words. All letters connect to those preceding them, and all but six connect to those following. The following table shows the different letter shapes. The six non-connecting letters are marked as “non-connecting” in the table.

	WORD— FINALLY	WORD—INITIALLY AND MEDIALY
Non-connecting		ا
	ب	بـ
	ت	تـ
	ث	ثـ
	ج	جـ
	ح	حـ
	خ	خـ
Non-connecting		د
Non-connecting		ذ
Non-connecting		ر
Non-connecting		ز
	س	سـ
	ش	شـ
	ص	صـ
	ض	ضـ
		ط
		ظ
	ع	عـ
	غ	غـ
	ف	فـ
	ق	قـ
	ك	كـ
	ل	لـ
	م	مـ
	ن	نـ
	هـ	هـ
Non-connecting		و
	ي	يـ

## NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Eight letters have one shape each, regardless of their position in the word. These include the six non-connecting letters and ط and ظ.
2. Three letters, غ, ع, and هـ, have four shapes each, depending on their position in the word and whether the preceding letter is connecting or non-connecting. The first shape is used at the beginning of the word and after non-connecting letters, but not word-finally. The second is used after a connecting letter inside a word. The third is used word-finally after a connecting letter. The fourth is used word-finally after a non-connecting letter.
3. The rest (17 letters) have two shapes each, one initial and medial (both connected and non-connected), and another final.
4. In general, the final shape of a letter includes an additional curve to finish it off.
5. If you compare the shapes of the different letters, you will notice that the majority are organized into groups or families according to their basic shape: ب, ت, ث, ج, ح, خ, etc. Within each family, letters are generally distinguished by the placement and number of their dots.
6. In addition to functioning as the long vowel *aa*, the first letter of the Arabic alphabet, ا, serves as a transitional vowel at the beginnings of words that start with a vowel. In this position, it is pronounced *a*, *i*, or *u*, depending on the individual word. The most common such usage of ا is as the first letter of the definite article ال "the":

the post office

il-bariid

البريد

## Exercise

- a. Connect the following letters to form words:

\_\_\_\_\_ ب ا ب

\_\_\_\_\_ ا ب

\_\_\_\_\_ ط ا ب

\_\_\_\_\_ ب ط ا ط س

- b. Copy the same words. The movement in writing the letters is always from right to left and top to bottom. Always remember that all letters connect to those preceding them and all except six connect to those following. Remember that the letter ا, found in these words, is a non-connecting letter:

بطاطس	طالب	كتاب	باب
baTaaTis	Taalib	kitaab	baab
potatoes	student	book	door

## SHORT VOWELS AND OTHER DIACRITICS

You may have noticed that in the words **كتاب**, **طالب**, and **بطاطس**, only the long vowel **ī** is written. The short vowels corresponding to **a** and **i** in the transliteration are not. This is typical of Arabic writing. Only the three long vowels **و**, **ا**, and **ي** are listed as part of the alphabet. Short vowels are not represented regularly as part of the alphabet, but they are sometimes indicated as diacritical marks above or below the letters to help certain groups of readers such as children or foreign learners. In this guide, the romanized transliteration along with the Arabic letters give ample clues to the correct pronunciation, which renders the diacritical marks unnecessary. Furthermore, the type of Arabic that the user of this book is likely to encounter (road signs, names, etc.) will not have diacritical marks anyway.

In contexts where the short vowels are necessary, as in cases involving distinctions of otherwise identical words, the diacritics will be shown.

Among these diacritics, there are three vowels that correspond to the three long vowels in the alphabet table. The following list includes them as well as the other important diacritical symbols. The letter **ك** (**k**) is used to illustrate the shape, position, and pronunciation of these diacritics.

	NAME	TRANSLITERATION SYMBOL	NOTES
ـَ <b>ka</b>	fatha	a	Represents a short vowel that corresponds to <b>ī</b> .
ـِ <b>ki</b>	kasra	i	Represents a short vowel that corresponds to <b>ي</b> .
ـُ <b>ku</b>	Damma	u	Represents a short vowel that corresponds to <b>و</b> .
ـّ <b>kk</b>	shadda	—	Represents the doubling of a consonant.
ـْ <b>k</b>	sukuun	—	Indicates that there is no vowel following the consonant above which it appears.
ـَ <b>kan</b>	tanwiin	an	Appears only at the ends of certain adverbs.

## OTHER ORTHOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

### التاء المربوطة (*taa' marbuuTa*)

This letter is a combination of **ه** / **هـ** and **ت**. It is written as **ة** or **ته**, depending on whether the preceding letter is connecting or non-connecting. It is a feminine ending that appears on nouns and adjectives. Consequently, it is found only in the final position of a word. It is pronounced **a**, unless the word in which it is found is the first part of a construct phrase; then a **t** appears in the pronunciation.

When *ج* is followed by *ا*, with and without همزة (hamza), the two letters are joined together forming one special symbol, written as *ﺯ* or *ﻻ*. The combination is often considered another letter of the Arabic alphabet.

three	talaata	ث ل ا ث ة	ثلاثة
Jordan	il-'urdun	ال أ ر د ن	الأردن
the Emirates	il-'imaaraat	ال إ م ا ر ا ت	الإمارات

## Reading Exercise

Read the following greetings, then compare your reading with the answers below.

Welcome.	أهلاً وسهلاً!
Thanks (literally "welcome to you," in response ) Thanks (to a man). Thanks (to a woman).	أهلاً بـبك. أهلاً بـبك. أهلاً بـبك.
Thanks.	شكراً.
You are welcome.	عفواً.
Please, come in! (to a man). Please, come in! (to a woman).	إتفضل. إتفضلي.

## ي (الف مقصورة) *alif maqṣūra*

This letter is found only at the end of words and is pronounced like the letter *ا*. When suffixes are attached to the word that ends in *الف مقصورة* the letter appears either as *ا* or *ي*.

## واو الجماعة *[waaw il-gamaa'a]* (waaw of the plural)

The two letters *ي*, frequently appear at the end of a verb to indicate that the subject of that verb is plural: سمعوا *[sim'u]* "they heard." Two things are important to remember with respect to the final *ي* in such verbs. First, it is silent (in the same way that the *e* in the English word *made* is); and second, that if a suffix is attached to it, the *ي* disappears: سمعوني *[sim'uuni]* "they heard me."

## ANSWERS

'ahlan wa sahan, 'ahlan biik/'ahlan biiki, shukran, afwan, 'itafadil/'itafadil!



## Important Notes

1. The long vowels ا , ي , and و are pronounced short at the ends of words, just like *fatha*, *kasra*, and *Damma*:

her book	kitaabha	كتابها
my book	kitaabi	كتابي
they wrote	katabu	كتبوا

2. When *hamza* is found at the end of a word after a long vowel, it is usually, but not always, left out and the vowel is shortened:

behind	wara	وراء
sky	sama	سماء

However, consider the following:

good evening	masaa` il-kheer	مساء الخير
--------------	-----------------	------------

## Grammar

The following brief grammar notes cover some of the basics of Arabic grammar. All the examples used in them are taken from the material in the book. Since these notes often involve the repetition of similar parts of words, they should help you develop your reading skills more quickly; seeing the same letter several times in close succession helps you remember it.

### 1. THE ARABIC SENTENCE AND WORD ORDER

Arabic sentences are of two general types: those with verbs and those without verbs. Sentences that have verbs are called *verbal sentences*, and sentences without verbs are called *equational sentences*.

#### Equational Sentences

ʾuwaḏkum fi id-door ir-raabi  
أوضحكم في الدور الرابع.  
Your rooms are on the fourth floor.

Note the absence of the equivalent of the English verb *to be*. The Arabic sentence literally translates as: Your rooms on the fourth floor.

In an equational sentence that consists of an indefinite subject and a prepositional phrase, the prepositional phrase precedes the subject:

ʿandina haḡz bi-ʾismak

عندنا حجز بإسمك.

We have a reservation in your name.

### Verbal Sentences

There is a certain amount of flexibility in the word order of verbal sentences; a verb may precede or follow its subject. The following two word orders are grammatical:

bi-yuṣal il-ʿutubiis is-saaʿa sittā.

بيوصل الاتوبيس الساعة ستة.

il-ʿutubiis bi-yuṣal is-saaʿa sittā.

الاتوبيس بيوصل الساعة ستة.

The first Arabic sentence literally translates as: Arrives the bus six o'clock, while the second literally translates as: The bus arrives six o'clock.

When asking questions, all you have to do is change the intonation; there is no need to change the word order or use the equivalent of English *do*, *does*, or *did*.

il-ʿutubiis da bi-yruuh il-ahraam?

الاتوبيس ده بيروح الأهرام؟



Note that the prefix *b* ب - is attached to imperfect verbs in Egyptian Arabic when these verbs are not preceded by another verb.

he visits, he is visiting

هو يبيزور

he likes to visit

هو بيحب يزور

## 2. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE AND THE SUN AND MOON LETTERS

Definiteness in Arabic is expressed by attaching the prefix ال "the" to nouns and adjectives:

big door	baab kibiir	باب كبير
the big door	il-baab il-kibiir	الباب الكبير

(Note that الباب كبير is a full sentence that is translated as "The door is big.")

If ال is followed by a *sun* letter, it is assimilated into (becomes the same as) that letter, which results in a doubled consonant in pronunciation but not in writing. The sun letters are the following: ت, ث, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, ل, ن.

the sun	ish-shams	الشمس
the watch, the hour, the time	is-saa'a	الساعة
Tuesday	it-talaat	الثلاثاء (الفلات)

ل remains unchanged before *moon* letters, which include all the consonants not listed above:

the moon	il-'amar	القمر
Friday	il-gum'a	الجمعة
Thursday	il-khamiis	الخميس
Kuwait	il-kuweet	الكويت

## Reading Exercise

How should the *j* of the definite article be pronounced in the following words? (Answers are given below.)

the plane	الطائرة	1.
the airport	المطار	2.
the suitcase	الشنطة	3.
the boys, children	الأولاد	4.
the girls	البنات	5.
the boy	الولد	6.

## Greetings

The following greetings include a number of occurrences of the definite article and *hamza*. Try reading them with the help of the transliteration table. (Answers are given below.)

Good morning.	صباح الخير (ص ب ا ح ال خ ي ر)	1.
Good morning (in response to صباح الخير).	صباح النور (ص ب ا ح ال ن و ر)	2.
Good night/Good evening/ Good afternoon.	مساء الخير (م س ا ع ال خ ي ر)	3.
Good night/Good evening/ Good afternoon. (in response to مساء الخير).	مساء النور (م س ا ع ال ن و ر)	4.

## ANSWERS

Definite Article 1. T, 2. L, 3. sh, 4. L, 5. L, 6. L  
Greetings 1. Sabaah il-kheer, 2. Sabaah in-nuur, 3. misaa' il-kheer, 4. misaa' in-nuur

### 3. THE CONSTRUCT (الإضافة, AL-`IDAAFA)

When two nouns are closely associated, as in the case of possession or something being part of something else, they form a special grammatical construction called *the construct* (إضافة) :

the student's name	`ism iT-Taalib	أسم الطالب
the capital of Egypt	ʿaaSimat maSr	عاصمة مصر
University Street	shaariʿ il-gaamiʿa	شارع الجامعة

The following two points about إضافة are important to remember: first, the ʿ is pronounced like any other ت in the first part of the إضافة:

bedroom	`uuDit noom	أوضة نوم
a hundred pounds	miit gineeh	مئة جنيه

Second, the first part of the إضافة *never* takes the definite article; it is made definite by association with the second part:

a bedroom	`uuDit noom	أوضة نوم
the bedroom	`uuDit in-noom	أوضة النوم
	But not	الأوضة نوم

#### 4. PRONOUNS AND SUBJECT MARKERS

Egyptian Arabic has the following set of personal pronouns:

He	huwwa	هو
She	hiyya	هي
They	humma	هُمْ
You (m.s.)	inta	انت
You (f.s.)	inti	انتِ
You (pl.)	intu	انْتو
I	ana	أنا
We	ihna	إِحنَا



##### Subject Markers

Arabic verbs have two tenses: the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect corresponds roughly to the past tense in English and generally indicates completed action, and the imperfect corresponds to the present tense and indicates actions that have not been completed.

##### Subject Markers on the Perfect Verb

Different persons are expressed in the perfect verb by attaching different suffixes to it, except in the case of the third person masculine singular (the one corresponding to *he*), where no suffix is attached. This is shown in the following table.

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He wrote	katab	كَتَبَ	—	هو
She wrote	katab-it	كَتَبَتْ	ت	هي
They wrote	katab-u	كَتَبُوا	وا	هُمْ
You, m.s., wrote	katab-t	كَتَبْتَ	تْ	انت
You, f.s., wrote	katab-ti	كَتَبْتِ	تِ	انتِ
You, pl., wrote	katab-tu	كَتَبْتُمْ	تُمْ	انْتو
I wrote	katab-t	كَتَبْتُ	تْ	أنا
We wrote	katab-na	كَتَبْنَا	نَا	إِحنَا



## Exercise

The verb حجز *hagaz* means "to reserve." Fill in the empty spaces, adding the subject marker to the verb.

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He reserved	hagaz	_____	—	هو
She reserved	hagaz-it	_____	ت	هي
They reserved	hagaz-u	_____	وا	هم
You, m.s., reserved	hagaz-t	_____	تُ	انت
You, f.s., reserved	hagaz-ti	_____	تِ	انتِ
You, pl., reserved	hagaz-tu	_____	متوا	انتم
I reserved	hagaz-t	_____	تُ	انا
We reserved	hagaz-na	_____	سنا	احنا

## Subject/Person Markers on the Imperfect Verb

Different persons are expressed in the imperfect verb by attaching a prefix or, in some cases, both a prefix and a suffix to the verb:

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He writes, is writing	yiktib	يكتب	ب -	هو
She writes, is writing	tiktib	تكتب	ت -	هي
They wrote	yiktibuu	يكتبوا	ب - وا	هم
You, m.s., wrote	tiktib	تكتب	ت -	انت
You, f.s., wrote	tiktibii	تكتبي	ت - ي	انتِ
You, pl., wrote	tiktibuu	تكتبوا	ت - وا	انتم
I wrote	aktib	اكتب	ا -	انا
We wrote	niktib	نكتب	ن -	احنا

## ANSWERS

يكتب هو يكتب هي تكتب هم يكتبوا انت تكتب انتِ تكتبي انتم تكتبوا انا اكتب احنا نكتب

## Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces, adding the subject marker to the verb.

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He reserves	yihgiz	_____	- يـ	هو
She reserves	tihgiz	_____	- تـ	هي
They reserve	yihgiz-u	_____	- وا	همّ
You, m.s., reserve	tihgiz	_____	- تـ	انت
You, f.s., reserve	tihgiz-i	_____	- تـ يـ	انتِ
You, pl., reserve	tihgiz-u	_____	- وا	انتو
I reserve	ahgiz	_____	- اـ	انا
We reserve	nihgiz	_____	- نـ	إحنا

## 5. POSSESSION

Possession in nouns is expressed by attaching a pronoun suffix to the noun.

kitaab  
كتاب  
book



	TRANSLITERATION	SUFFIX		CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
His book	kitaab-u(h)	كتاب هـ	كتابه	هو
Her book	kitaab-ha	كتاب ها	كتابهها	هي
Their book	kitaab-hum	كتاب هم	كتابهم	همّ
Your, ms., book	kitaab-ak	كتاب كـ	كتابك	انت
Your, f.s., book	kitaab-ik	كتاب كـ	كتابكِ	انتِ
Your, pl., book	kitaab-kum	كتاب كم	كتابكم	انتو
My book	kitaab-i	كتاب يـ	كتابي	انا
Our book	kitaab-na	كتاب نا	كتابنا	إحنا

## ANSWERS

جميع الحقوق محفوظة. لا يمكن إعادة نشر هذا المحتوى أو استخدامه بأي شكل من الأشكال.

With taa' marbuuTa a:

fikra  
فكرة  
idea



His idea	fikri-t-u	فكرة+ه	فكرته	هو
Her idea	fikri-t-ha	فكرة+ها	فكرتها	هي
Their idea	fikri-t-hum	فكرة+هم	فكرتهم	هم
Your, m.s., idea	fikri-t-ak	فكرة+ك	فكرتك	انت
Your, f.s., idea	fikri-t-ik	فكرة+ك	فكرتك	انتي
Your, pl., idea	fikri-t-kum	فكرة+كم	فكرتكم	انتم
My idea	fikri-t-i	فكرة+ي	فكرتي	انا
Our idea	fikri-t-na	فكرة+نا	فكرتنا	اِحننا

'arabiyya  
عربية  
car



His car	'arabiyyi-t-u	عربية+ه	عربته	هو
Her car	'arabiyyi-t-ha	عربية+ها	عربتها	هي
Their car	'arabiyyi-t-hum	عربية+هم	عربتهم	هم
Your, m.s., car	'arabiyyi-t-ak	عربية+ك	عربتك	انت
Your, f.s., car	'arabiyyi-t-ik	عربية+ك	عربتك	انتي
Your, pl., car	'arabiyyi-t-kum	عربية+كم	عربتكم	انتم
My car	'arabiyyi-t-i	عربية+ي	عربتي	انا
Our car	'arabiyyi-t-na	عربية+نا	عربتنا	اِحننا

## Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces adding the possessive pronoun to **غرفة**:

His room	ghurfi-t-u	_____	هو
Her room	ghurfi-t-ha	_____	هي
Their room	ghurfi-t-hum	_____	هم
Your, m.s., room	ghurfi-t-ak	_____	انت
Your, f.s., room	ghurfi-t-ik	_____	انت
Your, pl., room	ghurfi-t- kum	_____	انتم
My room	ghurfi-t-i	_____	انا
Our room	ghurfi-t-na	_____	احنا

## 6. OBJECT PRONOUNS

The same set of pronoun suffixes that are attached to nouns to show possession are attached to verbs to indicate the objects of these verbs. The English equivalents are words like *them*, *her*, *me* in sentences like *I saw them*, *He visited her*, *My son called me*, etc.

### NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

- The object pronoun follows the subject marker. So think of the verb with the object pronoun as being constructed in two steps:
  - Construct the verb with its subject marker.
  - Attach the object pronoun.
- The object pronoun for *me* is **ني** not just **ي**, as in the possessive.
- The **ا** at the end of the plural forms of the verbs is dropped when the object pronoun is attached.
- When the object pronoun is preceded by a long vowel as in the word **اسألوا**, the second person singular feminine and masculine are distinguished by a **كسرة ( َ )** after the **ك** of the pronoun.

<sup>1</sup> Remember that final **ل** is silent.

## ANSWERS

هو   هي   هم   انت   انت   انتم   انا   احنا

They asked...	humma sa`alu هم سألوا...	He asked...	huwwa sa`al هو سأل...	
They asked him.	sa`aluu-h سألوه	He asked him.	sa`alu-h سأله	هو
They asked her.	sa`aluu-ha سألوها	He asked her.	sa`al-ha سألها	هي
They asked them.	sa`aluu-hum سألوهم	He asked them.	sa`al-hum سألهم	هم
They asked you, m.s.	sa`aluu-k سألك	He asked you, m.s.	sa`al-ak سألك	انت
They asked you, f.s.	sa`aluu-ki سألك	He asked you, f.s.	sa`al-ik سألك	انتِ
They asked them.	sa`aluu-kum سألوكم	He asked you, pl.	sa`al-kum سألكم	انتو
They asked me.	sa`aluu-ni سألوني	He asked me.	sa`al-ni سألني	انا
They asked us.	sa`aluu-na سألونا	He asked us.	sa`al-na سألنا	احنا

## Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces, adding the right Arabic translation. Then read the sentences aloud.

SHE LIKES	هي (ب) تحب	THEY SEE	هم (ب) يشوفوا	
She likes him.	_____	They see him.	_____	هو
She likes her.	_____	They see her.	_____	هي
She likes them.	_____	They see them.	_____	هم
She likes you, m.s.	_____	They see you, m.s.	_____	انت
She likes you, f.s.	_____	They see you, f.s.	_____	انت
She likes you, pl.	_____	They see you, pl.	_____	انتو
She likes me.	_____	They see him.	_____	انا
She likes us.	_____	They see us.	_____	احنا

## ANSWERS

She likes him.	بـتـحبـه	They see him.	بـشـوفـوـه	هو
She likes her.	بـتـحبـها	They see her.	بـشـوفـوها	هي
She likes them.	بـتـحبـهم	They see them.	بـشـوفـوهم	هم
She likes you, m.s.	بـتـحبـاك	They see you, m.s.	بـشـوفـاك	انت
She likes you, f.s.	بـتـحبـيك	They see you, f.s.	بـشـوفـوك	انت
She likes you, pl.	بـتـحبـوكم	They see you, pl.	بـشـوفـوكم	انتو
She likes me.	بـتـحبـيني	They see me.	بـشـوفـوني	انا
She likes us.	بـتـحبـينا	They see us.	بـشـوفـونا	احنا



# GETTING TO KNOW PEOPLE

at-ta'arruf bi-nnaas

التعرف بالناس



yallaas nitkallim

ياللا نتكلم

Let's Converse

2



Knowing how to greet people and how to start a conversation is important, and you should learn those skills first. Read the following dialogue several times, pronouncing each line carefully out loud. The dialogue contains some basic words and expressions that will be useful to you.

Hani Kamal, his wife Muna, their daughter Sara, and their son Yousif have just arrived at Cairo Airport in Egypt. They are unable to find their luggage. Hani approaches an airline employee:

HANI: Good morning.

Sabaah il-kheer

صباح الخير.

EMPLOYEE: Good Morning.  
May I help you?  
(lit. Any service?)

Sabaah in-nuur. 'ayy khidma?

صباح النور. أي خدمة؟

HANI: Yes. I can't find my bag and I'm looking for it.

'aywa mish laa' il-shanTihii wi-badawwar 'aleeha.

أيوا ميش لافي شنتني وبدورعليها.

EMPLOYEE: O.K. Your full name, please?

Tayyib / O.K. 'ismak bil-kaamil min faDlak?

طيب / اوكي. إسمك بالكامل من فضلك؟

HANI:	My name is Hani Kamal.	ismii haani kamaal اسمي هاني كمال.
EMPLOYEE:	Your flight number and port of departure?	raqam ir-rihla wi-mansha`-haa? رقم الرحلة ومنشأها؟
HANI:	Egypt Air flight number 110 from JFK in New York.	maSr liT-Tayaraan raqam miya wi-`asharaa min maTaar J.F.K. مصر للطيران رقم مية و عشرة من مطار جي إف كي.
EMPLOYEE:	One moment, please.	lahZa min faDlak. لحظة من فضلك.



As the airline agent looks through some papers on his desk, Hani happens to see Ahmed, an Egyptian friend of his:

AHMED:	Unbelievable! How are you, Hani?	mish ma`-`uul! izzaiyak ya haani? مش معقول! إزتك يا هاني؟
HANI:	I'm well, and you?	kuwayyis, w-inta? `aamil `ech? كويس . وانت؟ عامل ايه؟
AHMED:	I'm well. Praise be to God! Great to have you back. Are you here on holiday?	kuwayyis, al-hamdulillah, nawwart maSr, inta gaayy fi `agaaza? كويس . الحمد لله . نورت مصر انت جاي في أجازة؟
HANI:	Yes; let me introduce you to my family.	`aywa. ismah li `a`addim lak `usriti. أبوه . إسمح لي أقدم لك اسرتي.

AHMED:	Welcome.	`ahlan wa-sahlan. أهلاً وسهلاً.
HANI:	Thank you. This is my wife Muna, my daughter Sara, and my son Yousif.	`ahlan biik. dii miraati muna, dii bintii saara, wi-da ibnii yuusif. أهلاً بـيـك، مـراـتـي مـنـى، دـي بـنـتـي سـارة و دـه ابـنـي يـوسـف.
AHMED:	Pleasure to meet you! (lit. We are honored.)	tasharrafaa تـشـرـفـنا.
EMPLOYEE:	Mr. Hani Kamal, our apologies. However, praise be to God, your luggage will arrive tomorrow on the next plane from New York.	`ustaz haani kamaal, na'tazir bixhidda. laakin al-hamdulillaah shanTiak ha-tiwSal `ala iT-Tayyaraa illii gaayya min New York. أـيـمـنـاذ هـانـي كـمـال، لـكـن اـلـحـمـد لـلـه شـنـطـنـك هـتـوـصـل بـكـرة عـلى الطـيـارة الـتي جـائـة مـن نـيـويـورك.
HANI:	How unfortunate!	yaadi il-haZZ يا دـي اـلـحـظ!
AHMED:	ma'lish Hani, you're not in America anymore.	ma'lish yaa haani. inta mish fii `amriikaa مـعـلـش يا هـانـي، اـنـت مـش فـي أـمـريـكا.
HANI:	What does ma'lish mean?	ya'nii `eeh ma'lish? يـعـنـي إـيـه مـعـلـش؟
AHMED:	It means, sorry and be patient.	ya'nii `aasif... `uSbur. يـعـنـي أـسـف... أـصـبر.
HANI:	Alright, see you tomorrow.	Tayyib `ashufkum bukra. طـيـب أـشـوفـكـم بـكـرة.
AHMED & EMPLOYEE:	Hopefully (lit. God willing). Good-bye.	`insa` `allaah, ma'as-salaama. إـن شـاء اـللـه، مـع اـلـسـلامـة.
HANI:	Good-bye.	ma'as-salaama. مـع اـلـسـلامـة.

## Exercise

Match the Arabic expressions from the dialogue with their English equivalents:

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. May I help you? (lit. Any service?) | a - نشرفنا                 |
| 2. My name is...                       | b - يا دي الحظ             |
| 3. Your full name please?              | c - أنا كويس , وانت؟       |
| 4. How are you?                        | d - مع السلامة             |
| 5. I'm well, and you?                  | e - أسمى ...               |
| 6. Let me introduce you to my family.  | f - إسمك بالكامل من فضلك ؟ |
| 7. Pleasure to meet you.               | g - إزتك؟                  |
| 8. How unfortunate!                    | h - إسمح لي أقدم لك اسرتي  |
| 9. Sorry. (Be patient.)                | i - أسف/ معلىش             |
| 10. Good-bye.                          | j - أي خدمة؟               |

## ANSWERS

1. f 2. e 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. b 7. g 8. h 9. i 10. j

tazakkaruu  
تذكروا  
Remember

Write the new words and say them aloud.



muTaar  
مطار  
airport

---



muwaZZaf  
موظف  
employee

---



shuTa  
شنطة  
suitcase

---



'amriikaq  
أمريكا  
America

---



Tayyaara  
طيارة  
airplane

---

# Singular & Plural

A noun in Arabic can be singular, dual, or plural, and an adjective can be singular or plural. We will deal with the dual later in the book.

## The Singular

A book or one book is expressed as **كتاب واحد** or simply as **كتاب**, with the number following the noun it refers to or no number at all.

## The Plural

Nouns and adjectives are pluralized in a variety of ways, but for the most part they follow general patterns. At this stage, it is suggested that you try to remember the plurals of individual nouns as they are introduced; you will develop a feel for the plural patterns later.

Observe and write the singular and plural forms of the following words:

walad  
ولد  
boy

---



'awlaad  
أولاد  
boys

---

'uTTa  
قطعة  
cat

---



'uTTaT  
قطط  
cats

---

shagara  
شجرة  
tree

---



shagar  
شجر  
trees

---

sallima  
سلمة  
step

---



safualim  
سلام  
steps

---



burniTa  
برنيطة  
hat

---



baraniT  
برانيط  
hats

---

gariida  
جرايد  
newspaper

---



garaayid  
جرايد  
newspapers

---

beet  
بيت  
house

---



byuut  
بيوت  
houses

---

kaʃkuul  
كشكول  
notebook

---



kaʃnakiil  
كشاكيل  
notebooks

---

ʿalam  
قلم  
pen

---



ʿa'laam  
أقلام  
pens

---



Damaa'ir 'al'ishara  
**ضمائر الإشارة**  
**Demonstrative Pronouns**

This (masculine singular)

da ده

This (feminine singular)

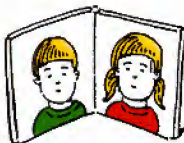
dii دي

**Examples**

da walad

ده ولد

This is a boy.



dii bint

دي بنت

This is a girl.

da raagil

ده راجل

This is a man.



dii sitt

دي ست

This is a woman.

it-tahyyaat  
**التحيات**  
**Greetings**

Sabaah il-kheer

صباح الخير

1. Good morning.

Sabaah in-nuur

صباح النور

Good morning.

misaa' il-kheer

مساء الخير

2. Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon.

misaa' in-nuur

مساء النور

Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon  
 (used for the three times).

`ahlan wa sahlān  
أهلاً وسهلاً !

`ahlan biik (m) `ahlan biiki (f)  
أهلاً بك / أهلاً بكي



3. Welcome  
Thanks (literally Welcome — in response).

`izzayyak (m)/ `izzayyik (f)  
إزيك / إزيكي

How are you?

`alhamdu l-il-laah `ana kuwayyis,  
wi-`inta? (m.s)  
الحمد لله أنا كويس وانت؟

Thank God, I am well. And you?

kuwayyis `alhamdu l-il-laah  
كويس الحمد لله

I am good. Praise be to God.

`as-salamu `alaykum  
السلام عليكم

`alaykum is-salaam  
عليكم السلام



4. Peace be upon you.  
Peace be upon you.  
(Usually used when approaching somebody or a group of people.)

s/tukran  
شكراً

5. Thanks.

`afwan  
عفواً

You are welcome.

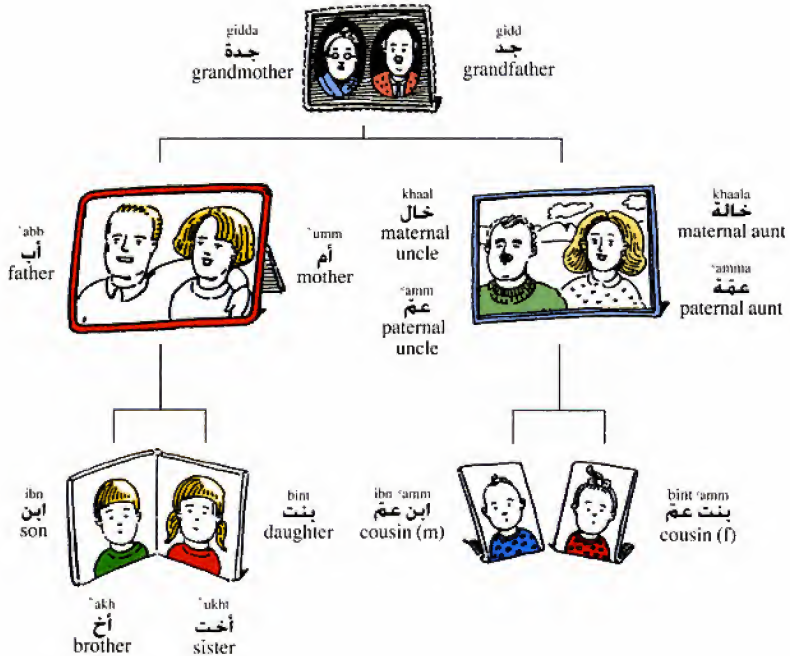
itfaDDal, itfaDDalii  
إتفضل / إتفضلي



6. a. Please have your drink/food. Said by a host to his guest, asking him/her to drink something or start eating.  
b. Please, come in. Used to ask your guest to enter your apartment or house.  
c. A polite form of saying “Here it is” when you hand in something to someone.

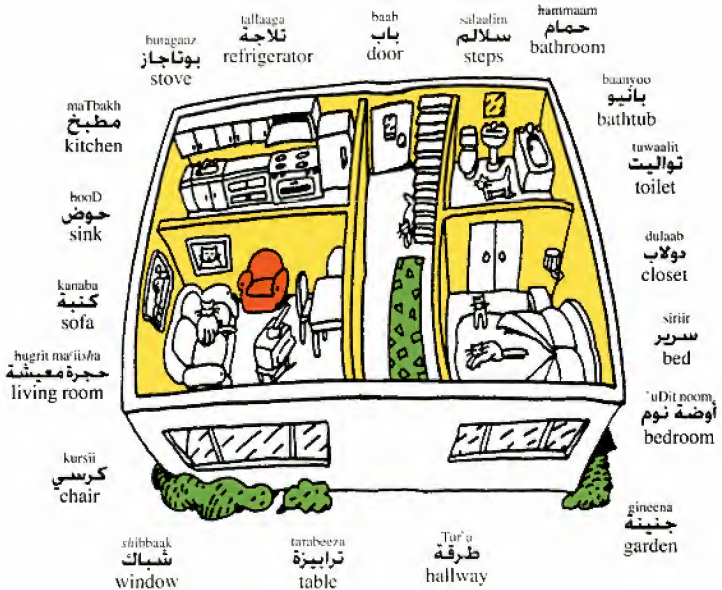
# ياللا نتكلم عن أفراد الأسرة

Let's Talk About the Members of the Family



Study and repeat aloud each part of Hani's house:

beet  
بيت  
House



## Exercise

Read the following sentences and vocabulary, then answer the questions below.

1. هاني كمال يزور القاهرة لأول مرة.
2. عائلتي تتكون من أربعة أفراد.
3. أنا وزوجتي مني وبنتي سارة وابني يوسف.
4. وصلنا مطار القاهرة الليلة الماضية.

يزور He visits	أزور I visit	القاهرة Cairo
لأول مرة For the first time	عائلتي My family	زوجتي My wife
تتكون من consists of	أربعة four	أفراد individuals
بنتي My daughter	ابني My son	
وصلنا We arrived	الليلة الماضية Last night	

## Questions

1. Is Hani Kamal visiting Cairo for the first time?
2. How big is Hani's family?
3. What is his daughter's "name"?
4. When did they arrive in Cairo?

## Grammar

A at the end of a word represents "my."	My name My daughter My son	إسمي بنتي إبني	name daughter son	إسم بنت إبن
When the word ends with a taa marbuu (ة), the taa marbuta changes to a taa (ت) when adding a possessive pronoun.	My family My wife	عائلتي زوجتي	family wife	عائلة زوجة

## ANSWERS

1. Yes, 2. four persons, 3. Sara, 4. Yousif (Arabic form of Joseph).

# ARRIVAL

wuSool

وصول



ha-tbaat il-leela feen?

حانات الليلة فين؟

Where Will You Spend the Night?

3

Here are some basic words that you will need while booking a room at a hotel in Egypt. The words describe the services and facilities you can expect to find. Learn these words through the context of the dialogue you will read later.



bikaam  
بكام  
how much



'uuDa  
أوضة  
room



fundu'  
فندق  
hotel



yihgiz  
يحجز  
to reserve



dush  
دش  
shower



hammaam  
حمام  
bathroom



muftaah  
مفتاح  
key

khidmt il-qhurat  
خدمة الغرف  
room service



mudirr(a)  
مدير / مديرة  
administrator (m) / (f)



shibbaak  
شباك  
window



'uuDa 'ala an-nil  
أوضة على النيل  
a room on the Nile



'asaanseer  
أسانسير  
elevator



muwaZafat al' isti' baal  
موظفة الاستقبال  
receptionist



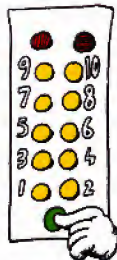
hashoor  
باسيور  
passport

al-'ar'daad  
الأعداد  
Numbers

The numbers are essential if you want to get by anywhere in the Arab world. If you buy souvenirs in a shop in Cairo, for example, you need to bargain. Go down to half the price asked and even less. Do not buy from the first vendor or shop. Survey the prices. It is also fun to go around and talk to people.

If you buy handmade objects made by Bedouin women in places like Saint Katherine, we recommend no bargaining but generosity and support.

Repeat the numbers listed below. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.



COPY	TRANSLITERATION	NUMBER IN ARABIC		NUMBER IN ENGLISH
	Sifr	صفر	٠	0
	waahid	واحد	١	1
	`itneen	اثنين	٢	2
	talaata	ثلاثة	٣	3
	`arba'a	أربعة	٤	4
	khamisa	خمسة	٥	5
	sitta	ستة	٦	6
	sab'a	سبعة	٧	7
	tamaanya	ثمانية	٨	8
	tis'a	تسعة	٩	9
	'ashara	عشرة	١٠	10



## Read

The following are the numbers 1 through 10. They are in the right order in the first line, and scrambled in the second and third. Read them and try to associate the symbol with the number and the sound it stands for. Remember that Arabic is read from right to left.

١٠, ٩, ٨, ٧, ٦, ٥, ٤, ٣, ٢, ١

٧, ٨, ٩, ٢, ٦, ٥, ١, ٤, ٣, ١

٢, ١, ٧, ٩, ٢, ٥, ٤, ٨, ٣, ٦

Read the following words. The individual letters that make up each word are shown in parentheses. Try to translate the words. Check the answers below. Copy the words. Remember to read from right to left and top to bottom, that all letters connect to those preceding them, and that all except six connect to those following them. The letter *ل*, found in the first two words, is a non-connecting letter:

		COPY	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	
باب	(ب ا ب)			1.
شباك	(ش ب ا ك)			2.
موظف	(م و ظ ف)			3.
أوضة	(أ و ض ة)			4.
مفتاح	(م ف ت ا ح)			5.
واحد	(و ا ح د)			6.
بكم	(ب ك م)			7.
حمام	(ح م ا م)			8.
فندق	(ف ن د ق)			9.
مفاتيح	(م ف ا ت ي ح)			10.

## ANSWERS

1. door, 2. window, 3. employee, 4. room, 5. key, 6. one, 7. how much, 8. bathroom, 9. hotel, 10. keys



# أوضة في الفندق

A Hotel Room



tasriha  
تسريحة  
chest of drawers



miraaya  
مرآة  
mirror



lamba  
لمبة  
lamp



hooD  
حوض  
sink



fauTa  
فوطه  
towel



sirir  
سرير  
bed



dush  
دش  
shower



makhadda  
مخده  
pillow



banyoo  
بانيو  
bathtub



kanaba  
كنبة  
sofa



baab  
باب  
door



rwaalin  
تواليت  
toilet

Now, for some more adventures with the Kamal family as they check into their hotel. Read the dialogue carefully and as many times as needed until you can answer the accompanying questions and are able to act out the dialogue.

HANI:	Hello. (lit. Peace be upon you).	salaamu ‘aleekum سلام عليكم
CLERK:	Hello.	‘aleekum is-salaam عليكم السلام
HANI:	We reserved two rooms through the Internet.	‘ihnaa hagaznaa ‘uDteen ‘ala il-internet إحنا حجزنا أوضتين على الانترنت
CLERK:	Welcome. What is your last name, please?	ahlan wa suhlan biikum. ‘ism al-a‘laa min faDlak أهلا وسهلا بكم.. إسم العائلة من فضلك
HANI:	Hani Kamal.	kamaal كمال
CLERK:	Hani Kamal. Am I right?	Hani Kamaal. mish kida? هاني كمال . مش كده؟
HANI:	Yes.	‘aywa. أيوه.
CLERK:	Yes, Mr. Hani, we have your reservation. May I have your passport, please?	‘aywa mistar hani, fi h hagz bi-‘ismak mumkin il-basboor min faDlak أيوه مستر هاني . فيه حجز بإسمك مممكن الباسبور من فضلك.
HANI:	Here you are.	itfaDDal إنفضل.
CLERK:	God willing, how long will you be staying with us?	‘in shaa’allaah ‘aadiin ma’aana ‘add ‘eeh? إن شاء الله قاعدين معانا قد إيه؟
HANI:	About a week.	hawaalii ‘usbuu‘ حوالي أسبوع
CLERK:	All right.	tamaam تمام

HANI:	Is breakfast included in the price of the room?	`ugrit il'uDaa shamlaa il-fiTaar? أجرة الأوضة شاملة الفطار؟
CLERK:	Unfortunately, no. However, we have an excellent coffee shop where you can have breakfast and drink tea and coffee as well.	la' lil-'asaf, laakin 'andinaa kutii shub mumtaaz. ti' dar tifTar fihi wi-tishrab shaay wi-'ahwa kamaan. لا للأسف. لكن عندنا كوفي شوب ممتاز. تقدر تفطر فيه وتشرب شاي وقهوة كمان.
HANI:	Excellent, does it offer fava beans (fool)?	mumtaaz, biyi'mil fuul? ممتاز. بيعمل فول؟
CLERK:	Of course, and taamya, I mean falafel.	Tab'ann fuul wi Ta'miya, falaatil ya'ni. طبعاً فول وطعمية، فلافل يعني.
HANI:	And the coffee, is it Turkish or American?	wil-'ahwa turkii wallaa 'amrikani? والقهوة تركي ولا امريكاني؟
CLERK:	Both.	il-'itneen الاثنين
HANI:	Excellent.	mumtaaz ممتاز
CLERK:	Your rooms are on the fourth floor. One of them overlooks the Nile. Here are your keys.	`uwaDkum fi il-door ir-raabi'. wahda minhum 'ala-in-niil. ifaDDal ilmafatihi. أوضكم في الدور الرابع. واحدة منهم علي النيل. انفضل المفاتيح.
HANI:	Thank you. Could you tell me where the elevator is, please?	shukran. feen il-'sanseer min faDlak? شكراً، فين الأسانسير من فضلك؟
CLERK:	Go straight ahead, and then turn right.	imshee 'ala Tuul wi- ba'deen `udkzul yimiin. إمشي علي طول وبعدين أدخل يمين.
HANI:	Many thanks.	shukran gaziilan. شكراً جزيلاً
CLERK:	You're welcome; I'm at your service.	'afwann, taht `amrak عفواً تحت أمرك

## Exercise

After you have reviewed the dialogue, fill in the spaces with the correct Arabic word.

Peace be upon you. 1. .... عليكم

May I have your passport, please? 2. .... الباسپور من فضلك؟

Go straight forward, then turn right. 3. إمشي ..... وبعدن ادخل يمين

## Exercise

Add the missing letters in the following words.

1. Please. 1. ... ن فضل...

2. Thanks. 2. ... كرأ

3. Peace be upon you. 1. ... لام عليكم

4. All right. 4. ... مام

5. tea. 5. ... اي

6. coffee. 6. ... هوة

7. fava beans. 7. ... فوو...

8. falafel. 8. ط... مية

9. Turkish. 9. تر... ي

10. American. 10. ... مركاني

## ANSWERS

1. سلام. 2. شكرأ. 3. عليكم السلام. 4. تمام. 5. شاي. 6. قهوة. 7. فول. 8. فاصول. 9. تركي. 10. امريكاني.

# VISITING THE SIGHTS

zyarit ma'aafim al-balad

زيارة معالم البلد



il-baħth 'an iT-Tariiq 'ala l-qadameen

البحث عن الطريق على القدمين

Finding Your Way on Foot

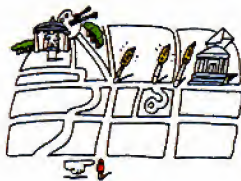
4

"How do I get to...?"

"Where is the nearest subway?"

"Is the Egyptian Museum straight ahead?"

You will be asking directions and getting answers wherever you travel. Get to know the words and phrases that will make getting around easier. Study the new words and say them aloud several times. Make sure you understand them.



'shaarit murur  
إشارة مرور  
traffic light



miḍaan  
ميدان  
square



shaarī'  
شارع  
street

dughrii ('ala Tuul)  
غري  
(على طول)  
straight



Hani is taking his family to the Egyptian Museum. He does not know exactly how to get there. The habit in Egypt is to ask a passerby. Egyptians are friendly and cheerful and would describe in detail how to get there. However, it is recommended that you ask two different people to be sure of the accuracy of the description. You can also ask the traffic policeman just as Hani does in the following dialogue.

maḥaf  
متحف  
museum



shimāl  
شمال  
to the left



maktab bariid  
مكتب بريد  
post office



yimīn  
يمين  
to the right

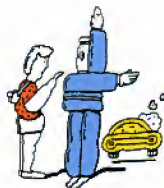


taqaaTur'  
تقاطع  
intersection



HANI:	Please, how can I go to the Egyptian Museum?	min faDlak `izzaay aruuH il-mathaf il-maSrii ? من فضلك، إزاي أروح المتحف المصري؟
POLICE OFFICER:	You are now on Kasr il-Nil street. Go straight till il-Tahrir square.	inta fii shaari <sup>6</sup> `aSr in-niil. Inshii dughrii lihadd miidaan il-tahrir. انت في شارع قصر النيل، امشي دوغري لحد ميدان التحرير
	Pass the traffic light. You will find the museum to your right.	‘addi il-‘ishaara tilaa’ ii il-mathaf ‘ala yimiinak. عدي الإشارة تلاقى المتحف علي يمينك
HANI:	Is there an intersection?	fiih `ayy taqatu <sup>6</sup> ? فيه أي تقاطع؟
POLICE OFFICER:	No.	la` لا
HANI:	Thanks.	shukran شكراً.

inta feen?  
انت فين؟  
Where are you?



taraabeceza  
ترابيزة  
table



‘uTLa  
قطعة  
cat



Let us learn the words and phrases to describe locations.

behind  
وراء  
behind



‘uddaam  
قدام  
in front of



‘ala  
على  
on



tahit  
تحت  
under



ganb  
جنب  
next to



'urb  
قرب  
near



## Exercise

Match the sentences with the pictures by copying each sentence under the corresponding picture.

الولد جنب البيت



1. \_\_\_\_\_

الولد قرب البيت



2. \_\_\_\_\_

الولد وراء البيت



3. \_\_\_\_\_

الولد قدام البيت



4. \_\_\_\_\_

الولد فوق البيت



5. \_\_\_\_\_

## ANSWERS

1. الولد فوق البيت. 2. الولد قدام البيت. 3. الولد وراء البيت. 4. الولد جنب البيت. 5. الولد قرب البيت.



kalimat multiida  
**Useful Words**  
 كلمات مفيدة

### Exercise

Pronounce these Arabic words and copy them on the lines.

bank

بنك

bank \_\_\_\_\_



kinisa

كنيسة

church \_\_\_\_\_



gaami

جامع

mosque \_\_\_\_\_



kushk

كشك

kiosk \_\_\_\_\_



cinima

سينما

movie theater \_\_\_\_\_



mahal / dukkaan

محل

store \_\_\_\_\_



shaari

شارع

street \_\_\_\_\_



arabiya

عربية

car \_\_\_\_\_



Saydaliyya

صيدلية

pharmacy \_\_\_\_\_



# Subject/Person Markers

## Exercise

Write the Arabic equivalent to each of the following personal pronouns.

He \_\_\_\_\_  
 She \_\_\_\_\_  
 They \_\_\_\_\_  
 You (m., sing.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 You (f., sing.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 You (plur.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 I \_\_\_\_\_  
 We \_\_\_\_\_

Go back to page 14 and check your answers.



'izzay 'aguuḥ  
 إِزَايْ أَرْوَحُ...؟  
 How Can I Go ...?



## Subject/Person Markers on the Perfect and Imperfect Verbs (Hollow and Lame Verbs)

We learned in the introductory chapter the declension of the verb **كتب**, which is called a *sound verb* because it has no vowels. If a verb has a vowel in the middle, it is called a *hollow verb*, such as the verb **راح**. If the verb has the vowel at the end, it is called a *lame verb*, such as the verb **حكي**. Let us do the declension of both hollow and lame verbs.

<sup>raah</sup>  
**راح**  
 he went

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB (HOLLOW VERBS)				
He went	raah	راح	-	هو
She went	raah-it	راحتْ	ت	هي
They went	raah-uu	راحوا	وا	هم
You, m.s., went	ruh-t	رحتْ	تُ	انتَ
You, f.s., went	ruh-ti	رحيتْ	تِ	انتِ
You, pl., went	ruh-tu	رحتوا	تو	انتو
I went	ruh-t	رحتْ	تُ	أنا
We went	ruh-na	رحنا	نا	إحنا

Notice that the vowel is dropped with *you*, *I*, and *we*.

yiruuḥ  
يروح  
he goes

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE IMPERFECT VERB ( HOLLOW VERBS)				
He goes	yiruuḥ	يروح	ي-	هو
She goes, is going	tiruuḥ	تروح	ت-	هي
They go	yiruuḥu	يروحو	ي-وا	هم
You, m.s., go	tiruuḥ	تروح	ت-	انت
You, f.s., go	tiruuḥi	تروحي	ت-ي	انت
You, pl., go	tiruuḥu	تروحوا	ت-وا	انتو
I go	aruuh	أروح	أ-	انا
We go	niruuḥ	نروح	ن-	إحنا

haku  
حكى  
he told

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB ( LAME VERBS)				
He told	hak-a	حكى	-	هو
She told	hak-it	حكيت	ت	هي
They told	hak-uu	حكوا	وا	هم
You, m.s., told	hak-ec-t	حكيت	ت	انت
You, f.s., told	hak-ec-ti	حكيت	ت-ي	انت
You, pl., told	hak-ec-tu	حكيتوا	توا	انتو
I told	hak-ec-t	حكيت	ت	انا
We told	hak-ec-na	حكينا	نا	إحنا

Notice that the vowel changes into *y* with *you, I*, and *we*.

yihki  
يحكي  
he tells

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE IMPERFECT VERB (LAME VERBS)				
He tells	yihki	يحكي	ي-ي	هو
She tells, is telling	tihki	تحكي	ت-ي	هي
They tell	yihkuu	يحكوا	ي-وا	هم
You, m.s., tell	tihki	تحكي	ت-ي	انت
You, f.s., tell	tihki	تحكي	ت-ي	انت
You, pl., tell	tihkuu	تحكوا	ت-وا	انتو
I tell	ahki	أحكي	أ-ي	انا
We tell	nihki	نحكي	ن-ي	إحنا



z̧arīt al-ʾahraam wi-ʾabū il-hool  
زيارة الأهرام وأبو الهول  
Visiting the Pyramids and the Sphinx



Hani and Muna are going to visit the pyramids in Giza. The following is a short conversation between them regarding which means of transportation they will take.

- |       |  |  |
|-------|--|--|
| HANI: | I would like to see the pyramids.  | ana ʿaayiz ʾashuuf il-ahraam.<br>أنا عايز أشوف الأهرام.  |
| MUNA: | Me too.  | wana kamaan<br>وأنا كمان   |
| HANI: | Let's take a taxi.   | Tayyib yalla nirkab taksi.<br>طيب يالله نركب تاكسي.  |
| MUNA: | No, taxis are expensive. Let's take the subway to Giza. Then, from there we'll ride a bus. | la' il-taksi ghali. naakhud mitru il-anfaa' lil-giiza<br>لا. التاكسي غالي. نأخذ مترو الأنفاق للجيزة.<br>wi-min hinaak nirkab ʾutubiis<br>ومن هناك نركب أتوبيس. |
| HANI: | Good idea.   | fikra kuwayyisa.<br>فكرة كويسة.  |

(in the subway)

HANI: How much is the ticket to Giza, please?

CLERK: Two pounds.

HANI: Here are four pounds for two tickets.

CLERK: Thank you, here are the tickets.

fii mitru il-anfaa'

في مترو الأنفاق

bikam it-tazkara lil-Giza min faDlak ?  
بكم التذكرة للجيزة من فضلك؟

itneen gineeh.

اثنين جنيه

itfaDDal, arba'a gineeh li-tazkarteen.  
انفضل، أربعة جنيه لتذكرتين.

shukran, itfaDDal il-tazaakir.  
شكراً، إتفضل التذاكر.

(in the bus)

HANI: How much is the ticket to the pyramids, please?

CONDUCTOR: Fifty piasters.

HANI: We'd like to get off at the pyramids and sphinx stop.

CONDUCTOR: I will tell you when we get there.

HANI: Many thanks.

CONDUCTOR: Are you Egyptian or American?

HANI: I'm American with Egyptian origin.

fii-il-`utubiis

في الأتوبيس

bikam it-tazkara lil-`aharaam min faDlak?  
بكم التذكرة للأهرام من فضلك؟

bi-khamsiin `icsh.

بخمسين قرش.

`ayziin ninzil `and il-`ahraam  
wi-abu-il-hool.  
عابزين نازل عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.

ha-`ullak lamma niwSal.

ها قول لك لما نوصل.

Shukran gaziilan.

شكراً جزيلاً.

inta maSrii walla `amriikii?

انت مصري ولا أمريكي؟

anaa `amriikii min `aSi maSrii.

أنا أمريكي من أصل مصري.

## Exercise

Match the Arabic words with their English equivalents:

- |               |                          |              |                  |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 9. عابز       | i. fifty piaster         | 1. عابزه     | a. bus           |
| 10. عابزين    | j. a ticket              | 2. اشوف      | b. the pyramids  |
| 11. نركب      | k. tickets               | 3. اتوبيس    | c. American      |
| 12. تنزل      | l. We want               | 4. غالي      | d. I want (s.f.) |
| 13. تذكرة     | m. Egyptian              | 5. نذكرن     | e. to see (I)    |
| 14. نذاكر     | n. (We) get into (a bus) | 6. ابو الهول | f. two tickets   |
| 15. خمسين قرش | o. to get off            | 7. الاهرام   | g. sphinx        |
| 16. مصري      | p. I want (s.m.)         | 8. أمريكي    | h. costly        |

The Relative Adjective

## مصري ولا أمريكي

Egyptian or American

The relative adjective is formed by adding the suffix **ي** for the masculine and **ية** for the feminine to the noun, as shown in the table below.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE		
مصر	مصري	مصرية	Egyptian	Egypt
أمريكا	أمريكي	أمريكية	American	America
السويد	سويدي	سويدية	Swedish	Sweden
جبل	جبلي	جبلية	mountainous	mountain

## ANSWERS

1.d, 2.e, 3.a, 4.h, 5.f, 6.g, 7.b, 8.c, 9.p, 10.l, 11.n, 12.o, 13.j, 14.k, 15.i, 16.m.

## Useful Phrases and Questions

Here are some phrases to help you communicate with bus drivers or bus conductors or people waiting at a bus stop.

il-`utubiis da biyruuh il-`aharaam?  
الأتوبيس ده بيروح الأهرام؟

Does this bus go to the pyramids?

bi-kam il-tazkara?  
بكم التذكرة؟

How much is the ticket?

arkab `utubiis kaam li-maSr il-`adiima ?  
أركب أتوبيس كام لمصر القديمة؟

What is the number of the bus going to Masr il-adima (area of Coptic Cairo)?

feen maw`af `utubiisaat sharm ish-sheekh  
wi dahab wi nweba°  
فين موقف أتوبيسات شرم الشيخ ودهب ونوبع؟

Where is the bus station of Sharm il-Sheikh and Dahab and Nweba?

il-`utubiis mukayyaf walla la` ?  
الأتوبيس مكيف ولا لا؟

Is the bus air-conditioned or not?

It is recommended to agree on the fare with any taxi driver before you ride in the taxi. Here is a potential bargaining dialogue with a taxi driver. Be confident and try to read without transliteration.



YOU: Peace be upon you.

السلام عليكم

TAXI DRIVER: And upon you.

عليكم السلام

YOU: How much do you charge from Ramsis to Abassia? I want to go to the Sharm il-Sheikh station.

تأخذ كام من رمسيس للعباسية ؟  
عايز أروح موقف شرم الشيخ.

TAXI DRIVER: Only thirty pounds.

ثلاثين جنيه بس.

YOU: No, that is too much. Twenty is enough.

لا كثير. عشرين كفاية

TAXI DRIVER: This is not fair. (It does not work for me.) Make it twenty-five.

ماينفعش! خليه خمسة وعشرين.

YOU: OK. Count on God. Let us go.

ماشى. انكل على الله . بالنا بينا.



## Negation in Egyptian Arabic

Verbs are generally negated in Egyptian Arabic by inserting **ما** before the verb to be negated and **ش** *sh* at its end:

I did not sleep well in the hotel. أنا مانتـش كويس في الفندق.

They said, “we don’t know.” قالوا ما نعرفش.

Non-verbal elements (nouns, adjectives, prepositional phrases) are negated by inserting **مش** before the noun, adjective, or prepositional phrase:

Their apartment is not far. شقتهم مش بعيدة.

Alexandria is not the capital of Egypt. الإسكندرية مش عاصمة مصر.

But I am not from Cairo. لكن أنا مش من القاهرة.

The main exceptions to these rules are the high-frequency words: **عند** “to have,” **عايز** “to want,” **مع** “with” as a *preposition* and in the sense of “to have,” and **فيه** “there is, there are.” These words are not verbal but follow the verbal negation pattern, i.e., by using **ما** and **ش**.

I don’t have a big house. ما عنديش بيت كبير.

I do not have money. ما معايشش فلوس or معايشش فلوس ما.

There is no airport in Tanta. ما فيش مطار في طنطا.

She doesn’t want to go. مش عايزة تروح.



taakkkar  
**تذكر**  
Remember

NEGATIVE	AFFIRMATIVE
ma'andiish ما عنديش I do not have	'andi عندي I have
mafiish ما فيش There is/are not	fiih فيه There is/are
maakansh fiih ما كانش فيه There was not/were not	kaan fiih كان فيه There was/ were
mam'aayyish مامعايبش I do not have	ma'aaya معايا I have

### Exercise

Negate the following sentences.

1. شققهم بعيدة.
2. معايا فلوس.
3. الإسكندرية عاصمة مصر.
4. فيه مطار في طنطا.
5. أنا من القاهرة.

### ANSWERS

1. شققهم قريبة.
2. كونس معايا فلوس/معايبش فلوس.
3. الإسكندرية عاصمة مصر.
4. فيه مطار في طنطا.
5. أنا من القاهرة.



You already studied the numbers from one to ten in Chapter 3. Review them again. Then read the grammatical notes following them.





TRANSLITERATION	NUMBER IN ARABIC	
Sifr	صفر	٠
waahid	واحد	١
`itneen	اثنين	٢
talaata	ثلاثة	٣
arba'a	أربعة	٤
khamisa	خمسة	٥
sitta	ستة	٦
sab'a	سبعة	٧
tamaanya	ثمانية	٨
tis'a	تسعة	٩
‘ashara	عشرة	١٠

## More on Numbers

As was pointed out, a noun in Arabic can be singular, dual, or plural, and an adjective can be singular or plural. The following are a few basic observations about the dual and the plural.

### The Dual

The dual is expressed by attaching the suffix **ين** (*een*) to the noun. If the noun ends in **التاء المربوطة**, then the *t* of *taa marbuuTaa* is pronounced when the dual suffix is added.

SINGULAR		DUAL	
kitaab كتاب a (one) book		kitaabeen كتابين two books	
Taaliba طالبة a (one) female student		Taalibateen طالبتين two female students	

### The Plural

Nouns and adjectives are pluralized in a variety of ways, but for the most part they follow general patterns. At this stage, try to remember the plurals of individual nouns as they are introduced; you will develop a feel for the plural patterns later.

The following rules concerning numbers are particularly important to remember at this stage because they involve frequently used constructions and because they might be counterintuitive to speakers of other languages.

For the numbers 3–10, the plural form of the noun is used and the noun follows the number. (Note that the *الناء المربوطة* of the number is dropped before the noun.)

Three books	ثلاث كتب	talaat kutub
Four books	أربع كتب	arba <sup>c</sup> kutub
Ten books	عشر كتب	‘ashar kutub
Three pages	ثلاث صفحات	talaat Safhaat
Seven pages	سبع صفحات	saba <sup>c</sup> Safhaat
Ten pages	عشر صفحات	‘ashar Safhaat

Notice that the numbers have two forms in Egyptian Arabic, one with the *الناء المربوطة* and one without. *الناء المربوطة* is dropped when a noun follows the number: أربعة “four” but أربع كتب “four books.”

al-arqaam min hidaashar ila talaatiin  
الأرقام من 11 إلى 30  
Numbers from 11 to 30

Repeat the numbers listed below. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

	١١	حداشر	hidaashar
	١٢	اثناشر	itnaashar
	١٣	ثلاثاشر	talaataashar
	١٤	أربعاشر	arba'tashar
	١٥	خمستاشر	khamastaashar
	١٦	ستاشر	sittaashar
	١٧	سبعناشر	saba'tashar
	١٨	ثماناشر	tamantaashar
	١٩	تسعاشر	tisa'taashar
	٢٠	عشرين	'ishriin
	٢١	واحد وعشرين	waa-h id w-'ishriin
	٢٢	اثنين وعشرين	itnain wi-'ishriin
	٢٣	ثلاثة وعشرين	talaata wi-'ishriin
	٢٤	أربعة وعشرين	arba'a wi-'ishriin
	٢٥	خمسة وعشرين	Khamsa wi-'ishriin
	٢٦	سنة وعشرين	Sitta wi-'ishriin
	٢٧	سبعة وعشرين	sab'a wi-'ishriin
	٢٨	ثمانية وعشرين	tamaanya wi-'ishriin
	٢٩	تسعة وعشرين	tis'a wi-'ishriin
	٣٠	ثلاثين	talaatiin

For the numbers 11 and above, the *singular* form of the nouns is used.

eleven books	hidaashar kitaab	حداشر كتاب
twenty books	'ishriin kitaab	عشرين كتاب
a thousand books	alf kitaab	ألف كتاب
fifteen pages	khamastaashar Safha	خمستاشر صفحة
a million pages	milyoon Safha	مليون صفحة

kaam  
**كام**  
How Many?



After **كام** “how many,” only the singular form of the noun is used:

How many boys (children) do you have? **كام ولد عندك؟**

How many rooms are in your house? **كام أوضة في بيتك؟**

How many brothers and sisters do you have? **كام اخ واخت عندك؟**

**كام** is written as **كم** in MSA and is pronounced *kaam*.

### Sound and Broken Plurals

Plurals are of two main types in Arabic: *sound* and *broken*.

#### Sound Plurals

Sound plurals are of two types, too: *masculine* and *feminine*. Masculine sound plurals are formed from nouns of masculine gender by adding the suffix **ين** (iin) to the noun.

Teacher—teachers **معلمين—معلم**

Christian—Christians **مسيحيين—مسيحي**

Muslim—Muslims **مسلمين—مسلم**

Feminine sound plurals are formed from nouns of feminine gender, generally ending in **اء** *الناء الربوطة* by adding the suffix **ات** *ات* *aat* to the noun and dropping **اء** *الناء الربوطة*.

Teacher—teachers **معلّمات—معلمة**

Student—students **طالبات—طالبة**

Page—pages **صفحات—صفحة**

Some nouns that have a feminine sound plural do not have **الناء الربوطة** *مطار* “airport,” which is pluralized as **مطارات**.

#### Broken Plurals

These plurals are formed by changing the vowels of the word; the consonants are usually not affected. Think of the English words *goose-geese*, *foot-feet*, *woman-women*. The use of the terms *sound* and *broken* to refer to plurals might be misleading, since it might suggest that sound plurals involve the majority of nouns. This is not the case, however. Broken plurals are at least as common as sound plurals and involve the most common types of nouns.

Broken plurals follow patterns, some of which are more widespread than others. Some of the more common types are represented by the following five groups:

1.	office/offices	مَكْتَب - مَكَاتِب
	restaurant/restaurants	مَطْعَم - مَطَاعِم
	kitchen/kitchens	مَطْبَخ - مَطَبِخ
2.	month/months	شَهْر - شُهُور
	house/houses	بَيْت - بُيُوت
3.	shop/shops	دُكَّان - دُكَاكِين
	week/weeks	أُسْبُوع - أُسَابِيع
4.	book/books	كِتَاب - كُتُب
	city/cities	مَدِينَة - مُدُن
5.	boy/boys	وَلَد - أَوْلَاد
	door/doors	بَاب - أَبْوَاب

Learn the numbers 10 to 100 and copy them in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

	١٠	عَشْرَة	‘ashara
	٢٠	عِشْرِينَ	‘ishriin
	٣٠	ثَلَاثِينَ	talaatiin
	٤٠	أَرْبَعِينَ	arbi‘iin
	٥٠	خَمْسِينَ	khamsiin
	٦٠	سِتِينَ	sitiin
	٧٠	سَبْعِينَ	sab‘iin
	٨٠	ثَمَانِينَ	tamaniin
	٩٠	تِسْعِينَ	tis‘iin
	١٠٠	مِئَة	miya



is-saa'a kaam dilwa' tii?  
**الساعة كام دلوقتى؟**  
 What Time Is It Now?

saa'a  
**ساعة**  
 hour

di'ii'a  
**دقيقة**  
 minute

saanya  
**ثانية**  
 second

Now you are ready to start telling time. Look at the clocks below and respond to the questions that follow. Check the answers at the bottom of the page.

is-saa'a kaam fii bikkiin?



1. الساعة كام فى بكين؟  
 What time is it in Beijing?

issaa'a kaam fii New York?



2. الساعة كام فى نيو يورك؟  
 What time is it in New York?

is-saa'a kaam fii bariis?



3. الساعة كام فى باريس؟  
 What time is it in Paris?

**ANSWERS**

1. It is 9 o'clock.  
 2. It is 8 o'clock.  
 3. It is 1 o'clock.
- الساعة تسعة is-saa'a tis'a  
 الساعة ثمانية is-saa'a tamanya  
 الساعة واحدة is-saa'a wahda

# USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

What time is it now please?	is-saa'a kaam dilwa`tii min faDlak ? الساعة كام دليوقتني من فضلك ؟
quarter of an hour	rub' saa'a ربع ساعة
half an hour	nuSS saa'a نص ساعة
quarter past five	khamSa wi-rub' خمسة وربع
quarter to five	khamSa `illaa- rub' خمسة إلا ربع
one third of an hour (20 minutes)	tilt saa'a ثلث ساعة

## Exercise

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
It's 12:15



4. \_\_\_\_\_  
It's 7:55



2. \_\_\_\_\_  
It's 12:45



5. \_\_\_\_\_  
It's 8:05



3. \_\_\_\_\_  
It's 6:30



6. \_\_\_\_\_  
It's 10:40



## ANSWERS

1. الساعة اثنا عشر وربع. 2. الساعة اثنا عشر وأربعون. 3. الساعة سبعة وخمسة. 4. الساعة ستة وخمسة. 5. الساعة ثمانية وأربعون. 6. الساعة عشرة وأربعون.



### Exercise

Answer the following questions in English.

1. كام دقيقة في الساعة؟ \_\_\_\_\_
2. كام ساعة في اليوم؟ \_\_\_\_\_
3. كام يوم في الأسبوع؟ \_\_\_\_\_
4. كام أسبوع في الشهر؟ \_\_\_\_\_
5. كام شهر في السنة؟ \_\_\_\_\_
6. كام يوم في السنة؟ \_\_\_\_\_
7. كام أسبوع في السنة؟ \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. في السنة 12 شهر.
2. يناير أول شهر.
3. الشهر ده شهر فبراير
4. ديسمبر آخر شهر.
5. فبراير فيه 28 أو 29 يوم.
6. شهر يناير 31 يوم.

### ANSWERS

1. A year has 12 months.
  2. January is the first month.
  3. This month is February.
  4. December is the last month.
  5. February has 28 or 29 days.
  6. January has 31 days.
1. 60, 2. 24, 3. 7, 4. 4, 5. 12, 6. 365, 7. 52

## The Ordinal Numbers

`aw-will

أول

taanii

ثاني

taaliit

ثالث

raabi<sup>c</sup>

رابع

khaamis

خامس

saadis

سادس

saabi<sup>c</sup>

سابع

taamin

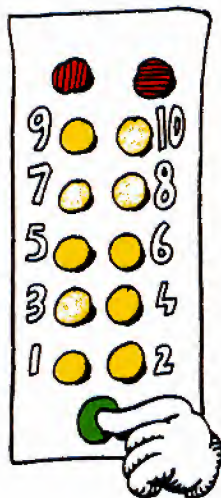
ثامن

taasi<sup>c</sup>

تاسع

‘aashir

عاشر



First

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

Six

Seventh

Eighth

Ninth

Tenth

Here you have numbers from 100 to 3000. Read them aloud. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

	١٠٠	مئة	mi-yya
	٢٠٠	مئتين	miteen
	٣٠٠	ثلاثمائة	tultumiyya
	٤٠٠	ربعمية	rub <sup>c</sup> umiyya
	٥٠٠	خمسمية	khumsumiyya
	٦٠٠	ستمية	sittumiyya
	٧٠٠	سبعمية	sub <sup>c</sup> umiyya
	٨٠٠	ثمانية	tumnumiyya
	٩٠٠	تسعمية	tus <sup>c</sup> umiyya
	١٠٠٠	ألف	‘alf
	٢٠٠٠	ألفين	‘alfeen
	٣٠٠٠	ثلاثة آلاف	talaatalaaf

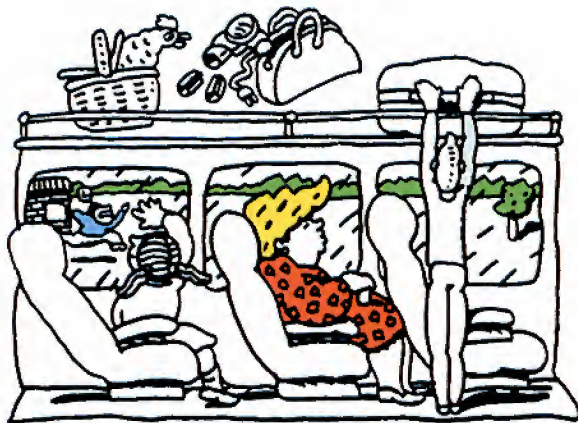


fi al-qīṭār

في القطار

On the Train

7



ar-rihla 'ilā al-'iskandariyya

الرحلة إلى الإسكندرية

The Trip to Alexandria

Hani's family decided to visit Alexandria. They are taking the train from the central train station (*maḥattā maṣr*) at Ramsis square (*mīdaan ramṣiis*) in downtown Cairo. Listen to the dialogue first, then study the vocabulary that follows.

HANI: Where is the ticket window please?

feen shibbaak it-tazaakir min faḍlak?

فين شيباك التذاكر من فضلك؟

STRANGER: (Pointing at the window) There it is.

'ahuh

أهو

HANI: When will the first train to Alexandria depart?

min faḍlak 'imta ha-yīṭla-'awwill 'aṭr

li-'iskandiriyya?

من فضلك إمتى ها يطلع أول قطار لإسكندرية؟

TICKET CLERK:	The French train will depart after half an hour.	il-`aTr il-faransaawii Taaliif kamaan nuSS sa`aa. القطر الفرنساوي طالع كمان نص ساعة.
HANI:	Can I have four tickets please?	mumkin arba' tazaakir min faDlak? ممکن أربع تذاكر من فضلك؟
TICKET CLERK:	Round-trip tickets?	raayih gaay? رايح جاي؟
HANI:	Yes. How much please?	`aywa, bikam min faDlak? أيوه، بكم من فضلك؟
TICKET CLERK:	First class?	daraga `uula? درجة أولى؟
HANI:	Yes, and air-conditioned and seats next to the window, please.	`aywa wi mukayyafa wil-karaasi ganb ish- s/hibbaak. أيوه ومكيفة، والكراسي جنب الشباك.
TICKET CLERK:	Here are the tickets. Two hundred pounds, please.	itfaDDal il-tazaakir, miteen gineeh min faDlak. انفضل التذاكر، 200 جنيه من فضلك.
HANI:	What is the track number please?	raSiif raqam kaam min faDlak? رصيف رقم كام من فضلك؟
TICKET CLERK:	Track number five. Car number six.	raSiif raqam khamsa, `arabiya raqam sitta. رصيف رقم خمسة، عربية رقم ستة.
HANI:	Thanks.	shukran. شكراً.
TICKET CLERK:	You're welcome. Have a nice trip.	`at'wan, rihta sa'jiida. عفواً، رحلة سعيدة.

## VOCABULARY

ha-yiTla' **ها يطلع/طالع**  
will depart

raayih gaay **رايح جاي**  
round-trip

daraga `uula **درجة أولي**  
first class

s/hibbaak **شباك**  
the window

raSiif **رصيف**  
track/platform

rihla sa'iida **رحلة سعيدة**  
Have a nice trip.

`aTr **قطر**  
train

mumkin **ممکن**  
Is it possible?

tazaakir **تذاكر**  
tickets

karnaasii **كراسي**  
seats

il-hisaab **الحساب**  
the cost

`imta **إمتى**  
when

kamaan **كمان=بعد**  
after

tazkara **تذكرة**  
ticket

mukayyafa **مكيفة**  
air-conditioned

haaDir **حاضر**  
OK

`arabiyyit `aTr **عربية قطر**  
car

## QUESTION WORDS

bi-kam **بكام**  
how much

leeh **ليه**  
why

feen **فين**  
where



`imta **إمتى**  
when

`eeh **إيه**  
what

## Prepositions Followed by ما وبعد ما ارتاحوا

Prepositions are generally followed by nouns (قبل الظهر before noon, بعد الظهر afternoon). In cases where a verb follows instead of the noun, the particle ما is inserted between the preposition and the verb:

وبعد ما ارتاحوا and after they rested.

In such cases ما does not add to the meaning of the preposition, so بعد ما and ما بعد mean exactly the same thing. Other words (prepositions and nouns functioning like prepositions) that behave in a similar way and that you will encounter in this book are زي “such as, like, as,” قبل “before,” اول “first” or “at the beginning,” بدل “instead,” بدون “without,” and مثل “like, as.”

### Exercise

Rearrange the following words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. تذكرة - رايح - عابز - جاي \_\_\_\_\_
2. من - بكام - فضلك؟ \_\_\_\_\_
3. اول - مايطلع - قطر - إمني؟ \_\_\_\_\_

### ANSWERS

1. جاي عابز رايح تذكرة  
2. فضلك؟ بكام من  
3. إمني؟ قطر مايطلع اول



il-qarraat w-al-diwal  
القارات والدول  
Continents and Countries

`afrīqya أفريقيا	Africa	`aasya آسيا	Asia
`amrīika أمريكا	America	`ustraalya أستراليا	Australia
`amrīika ish-shamaaliyya أمريكا الشمالية	North America	`amrīika il-ganūbiyya أمريكا الجنوبية	South America
`urubba أوروبا	Europe	`afghanistaan أفغانستان	Afghanistan
`in-nāmsa النمسا	Austria	`almanya ألمانيا	Germany
biljīika بلجيكا	Belgium	al-magar المجر	Hungary
il-baraazīl البرازيل	Brazil	il-hind الهند	India
kanada كندا	Canada	`īiraan إيران	Iran
iS-Sīin الصين	China	`ayarlānda أيرلندا	Ireland
`ingiltīraa انجلترا	England	`israa' īil إسرائيل	Israel
`īstoonya إستونيا	Estonia	`īTaalya إيطاليا	Italy
finlanda فنلندا	Finland	il-yaabaan اليابان	Japan
faransa فرنسا	France	maalīziya ماليزيا	Malaysia
manghoolya منغوليا	Mongolia	`asbaanya أسبانيا	Spain
in-narwiig النرويج	Norway	is-siwiid السويد	Sweden
buulanda بولندا	Poland	swiisra سويسرا	Switzerland
il-burtughaal البرتغال	Portugal	turkiyya تركيا	Turkey
`iskutlānda اسكتلندا	Scotland	al-wīlaayaat al-muttaahida الولايات المتحدة	United States

il-ginsiyyaat  
الجنسيات  
Nationalities

Where are you from?	`inta mineen? انت مينين؟
What is your nationality?	`eeh gensiyyitak? إيه جنسيتك؟
I am American.	`ana `amriikii. أنا امريكي
I am Egyptian.	`ana maSrii. أنا مصري

### Remember

In Chapter 5 we studied the relative adjective. In the relative adjective, adding a ي to the noun changes it into a masculine adjective, whereas adding a ية changes it into a feminine adjective.

### FLAGS

`ana magari أنا مجري		I am Hungarian.
`ana `usturaali أنا أسترالي		I am Australian.
`ana ruusi أنا روسي		I am Russian.
`ana `almaani أنا ألماني		I am German.
`ana burtughaali أنا برتغالي		I am Portuguese.
`ana hindi أنا هندي		I am Indian.



`ana kanadi  
أنا كندي



I am Canadian.

`ana Siini  
أنا صيني



I am Chinese.

`ana `ayarlandi  
أنا ايرلندي



I am Irish.

`ana `ingiliizi  
أنا انجليزي



I am English.

`ana `iiTaali  
أنا إيطالي



I am Italian.

`ana `isra`iili  
أنا اسرائيلي



I am Israeli.

`ana filasTiini  
أنا فلسطيني



I am Palestinian.

`ana finlandi  
أنا فنلندي



I am Finnish.

`ana firinsi  
أنا فرنسي



I am French.

`ana `asbaani  
أنا اسباني



I am Spanish.

`ana buulandi  
أنا بولندي



I am Polish.

`ana `amriiki  
أنا أمريكي



I am American.



'ana b-atkallim  
**أنا باتكلم**  
I Speak

## Exercise

Read and guess the language spoken in each sentence.

1. أنا باتكلم انجليزي.
2. أنا باتكلم الماني.
3. أنا باتكلم فرنساوي.
4. أنا باتكلم أسباني.
5. أنا باتكلم روسي.
6. أنا باتكلم صيني.
7. أنا باتكلم ياباني.

## The Prefix b-

**أنا باتكلم**

The prefix *b-* is attached to imperfect verbs in Egyptian Arabic when these verbs are not preceded by another verb:

He plays, is playing	هو يلعب
He likes to play	هو يحبّ يلعب

Note also that in place of the English infinitive Arabic uses fully conjugated verb forms (without ب):

He likes to travel. (He likes he travels.)	يحبّ يسافر.
She likes to eat out. (She likes she eats...)	تحبّ تاكل برّه

## ANSWERS

1. I speak English. 2. I speak German. 3. I speak French. 4. I speak Spanish. 5. I speak Russian. 6. I speak Chinese. 7. I speak Japanese.

il-`aalam il-`arabi  
العالم العربي  
The Arab World

Now let's look at the Arab world and learn how to say the names of continents and different Arab countries.



Syria	surya سوريا	Africa	`afriqiya أفريقيا
Lebanon	libnaan لبنان	Egypt	maSr مصر
Palestine	filasTiin فلسطين	Sudan	is-suudaan السودان
Jordan	il-`jurdun الأردن	Libya	liibya ليبيا
Iraq	il-`iraa` العراق	Tunisia	tuunis تونس
Kuwait	il-qweet الكويت	Algeria	il-gazaa`ir الجزائر
Saudi Arabia	is-su`uudiyya السعودية	Morocco	il-maghrīb المغرب
Bahrain	il-bahreen البحرين	Asia	`aasya آسيا
United Arab Emirates	il-`imaraat الإمارات	Qatar	qaTar قطر
Yemen	il-yaman اليمن	Oman	`umaan عمان

il-ginsiyyaat fi il-'aalam il-'arabi  
**الجنسيات في العالم العربي**  
 Nationalities in the Arab World

I'm Syrian.	`ana suuri أنا سوري	I'm Egyptian.	`ana maSriyya أنا مصرية
I'm Lebanese.	`ana libnaani أنا لبناني	I'm Sudanese.	`ana suudaaniyya أنا سودانية
I'm Palestinian.	`ana filasTiini أنا فلسطيني	I'm Libyan.	`ana liibiyya أنا ليبية
I'm Jordanian.	`ana `urduuni أنا أردني	I'm Tunisian.	`ana tuunisiyya أنا تونسية
I'm Iraqi.	`ana `iraaqi أنا عراقي	I'm Algerian.	`ana gazaa` iriyya أنا جزائرية
I'm Kuwaiti.	`ana kweeti أنا كويتي	I'm Moroccan.	`ana maghribiyya أنا مغربية
I'm Saudi.	`ana su`uudi أنا سعودي	I'm from Yemen.	`ana yamaniyya أنا يمنية
I'm from Bahrain.	`ana bahreeni أنا بحريني	I'm Omani.	`ana `umaaniyya أنا عُمانية
I'm Qatari.	`ana qaTari أنا قطري	I'm from the United Arab Emirates.	`ana min il-`imaaraat أنا من الإمارات

### Exercise

What is the difference between the nationalities on the right side of the page and those on the left side?

### ANSWERS

Nationalities on the right are in the feminine form, e.g., 'ana maSriyya – I'm an Egyptian (girl/woman) — while those on the left are in the masculine form.



If you can drive in Cairo, you can drive anywhere in the world! Egyptians do not follow the rules of the road all too strictly, and sometimes drivers cut you off without warning or signaling. Drivers may honk their horns for no reason. It is not recommended for the faint-of-heart to drive in Cairo.

Hani is brave enough and decided to rent a car and take his family for a trip to Fayoum. Fayoum is a wonderful part of the Egyptian countryside and one of the best places for bird watchers. It has many important wetlands that act as a refuge for migratory birds coming from Europe. Hani is now at the rental office.



HANI:	Good morning. I would like to rent a car, please.	Sabaah il-kheer. 'aayiz `a' aggar 'arabiyya min faDlak. صباح الخير . عايز أأجر عربية من فضلك.
CAR AGENT:	Welcome. A typical car or a four-wheel-drive?	'ahlan biik. 'arabiyya walla foor baay foor? أهلاً بيك . عربية ولا فور باي فور؟
HANI:	I'd like the four-wheel-drive.	foor baay foor. فور باي فور.
CAR AGENT:	I have an excellent one for 400 pounds a day.	'andi foor bay foor mumtaaza bi-rub'miit gineeh fi il-yoom. عندي فور باي فور ممتازة برعمية جنيه في اليوم.
HANI:	OK.	maashii ماشي.
CAR AGENT:	You speak Arabic well.	'inta bi-itkallim 'arabii kuwayyis. انت بتتكلم عربى كويس.

HANI:	I am originally Egyptian, but I left Egypt when I was four years old.	<p>ʿana ʿaSlan maSri wi-maʿaaya ginsiyya  ʿamriikiyya. bass sibti maSri lamma kaan  ʿandi ʿarbaʿ siniin bass.</p> <p>ʿalas/aaan kida il-ʿarabi bitaaʿi mikassar  sharwayya.</p> <p>أنا أصلاً مصري ومعايا جنسية أمريكية، بس  سبت مصر لما كان عندي أربع سنين بس.  علشان كده العربي بتاعي مكشّر شوية.</p>
CAR AGENT:	Not at all, you speak very well.	<p>ʿabadan inta bi-titkallim kuwayyis giddan.  أبدأ أنت بتتكلم كويس جداً.</p>
HANI:	Thanks. Here is the money. Five days at 400 pounds comes to 2000 pounds total.	<p>shukran. itfaDDal il-liluus, khamas ʿayyaam  fi rubʿmiit gineeh yaʿni ʿalfeen gineeh.  شكراً. إنفضل الفلوس. خمس أيام في  ربعمية جنيه. يعني ألفين جنيه.</p>
CAR AGENT:	Thanks a lot.	<p>mutashakkir giddan.  متشكّر جداً.</p>
HANI:	I'd like a receipt please.	<p>ʿaayiz waSl b-il-mablagh min faDlak.  عايز وصل بالمبلغ من فضلك.</p>
CAR AGENT:	Of course. Here it is. Do you need a driver with you?	<p>Tabʿan Tabʿan itfaDDal, mihtaag saw-waaʿ  maʿaak?  طبعاً، طبعاً إنفضل. محتاج سواق معاك؟</p>
HANI:	No, I'll drive.	<p>laʿ, ʿana ha-suuʿ.  لا أنا حاسوق.</p>
CAR AGENT:	As you wish. Have a nice trip (God willing). The car is mifaw-wela.	<p>zayy ma tihibb, rihla sariida in shaaʿ allaah,  il-ʿarabiyya mifawwilla.  زي ما تحب، رحلة سعيدة إن شاء الله.  العربية مفؤلة.</p>
HANI:	What do you mean by mifaw-wela?	<p>yaʿni ʿeeh mifawwilla?  يعني إيه مفؤلة؟</p>
CAR AGENT:	It means full tank. Please return the car with a full tank.	<p>yaʿni full tank, min faDlak tiraggaʿha  mifawwilla.  يعني "قول نالك". من فضلك ترجّعها  مفؤلة.</p>
HANI:	OK.	<p>haaDir.  حاضر.</p>

الجمهورية العربية السورية  
علامات الطريق  
Road Signs

If you are planning to drive while you're in an Arab country, it's important to spend some time memorizing the meaning of the signs shown below. You can visit the web site of the Egyptian Ministry of Interior and get more details on traffic signs. It is a good exercise for your ability to read Arabic.

<http://www.moiegypt.gov.eg/Arabic/Departments+Sites/Traffic/trafficSigns/denySigns/>



قف  
Stop



أقصى حد للسرعة 60 كم/ساعة  
Speed limit 60 km/hour



نهاية حد السرعة  
End of speed limit



ممنوع الاتجاه لليسار  
No left turn



الدخول ممنوع  
No entrance



ممنوع التخطي للسيارات  
No overtaking



ممنوع الدوران للخلف  
No u-turn



ممنوع الانتظار  
No parking



ممنوع استخدام  
آلة التنبيه  
No horn



أقل مسافة بين  
سيارتين 50 متر  
Minimum distance allowed  
between two cars is 50 meters



مركز اسعاف  
Medical center



مخيم  
Camp



طريق دولي  
Expressway



الطريق اتجاهين  
Two-way traffic



مطب صناعي  
Bump



أمامك تقاطع  
Intersection



الطريق يضيق من اليمين  
Right lane ends



عبور مشاة  
Pedestrian crossing



مدارس  
School



تقاطع سكة حديد  
بدون بوابة  
Railroad crossing without a gate



تقاطع سكة حديد  
ببوابة  
Railroad crossing with a gate



طريق زلق  
Slippery road



مطعم  
Restaurant



موقف سيارات  
Parking lot



تليفون  
Telephone





Hani has returned from Fayoum, and now he wants to get gas and get his car ready for a trip to Saqqara.

HANI:	Would you please fill the tank?	mumkin tifawwil min faDlak? ممکن تفؤل من فضلك؟
WORKER:	Regular or Super?	banziin 'aadi walla suubar? بنزين عادي ولا سوبر؟
HANI:	Super. Would you please change the oil, check the water in the radiator, and check the tires' air as well?	suubar. mumkin tighayyar zeet wi-tikshif li 'ala il-kawitsh w-il-mayya kamaan? سوبر. ممكن تغير زيت وتكشف لي على الكاونتش والمية كمان؟
WORKER:	At your service.	taht `amrak. تحت أمرك.
<i>(After finishing the task.)</i>		
WORKER:	Everything is OK.	kull haaga tamaam. كل حاجة تمام.
HANI:	We'd like to go to Saqqara. Can you show me the shortest route on the map?	'aayziin niruuh saqqaara, mumkin tiwarriini 'ala il-khariiTa `a 'Sar Tarii'? عابزين نروح سقارة. ممكن توريني على الخريطة أقصر طريق؟
WORKER:	Forget about the map. You are now in Libnan square. Take this bridge, which will take you to the ring route. This will take you to Giza. When you are there, ask for the route to Saqqara.	siibak min il-khariiTa. inta dilwa`tii fi miidaan libnaan. khud il-kubri da ha-yTallarak 'ala id-daa'iri, ha-yaakhdak l-il-giiza, wi-min hinaak is'al 'ala saqqaara. سببك من الخريطة. انت دلوقتي في ميدان لبنان. خذ الكوبري ده ها بطلعلك على الدائري. هياخذك للجيزة ومن هناك اسأل على طريق سقارة.
HANI:	Thanks.	shukran شكراً.
WORKER:	Not at all.	'afwan عفواً.



## Object Pronouns

Can you show me ممكن تورييني

He will take you هياخذك

Review the object pronouns from Chapter 1. Then translate the following sentences into Arabic. Three are given as examples.

Can you show him?		He will take him.	هياخذ	هو
Can you show her?	ممكن توريينيها؟	He will take her.		هي
Can you show them?		He will take them.		هم
		He will take you, m.s.		انت
		He will take you, f.s.		انتِ
		He will take you, pl.	هياخذكم	انتو
Can you show me?		He will take me.		انا
Can you show us?		He will take us.		احنا

### ANSWERS

Can you show us?	ممكن تورييننا	He will take us.	هياخذنا	احنا
Can you show me?	ممكن تورييني	He will take me.	هياخذني	انا
		He will take you, pl.	هياخذكم	انتو
		He will take you, f.s.	هياخذكِ	انتِ
		He will take you, m.s.	هياخذكَ	انت
Can you show them?	ممكن توريينهم	He will take them.	هياخذهم	هم
Can you show her?	ممكن توريينيها	He will take her.	هياخذها	هي
Can you show him?	ممكن توريينه	He will take him.	هياخذَه	هو

il-sarabiyya  
العربة  
Car

massagha  
مساحة  
windshield wiper

it-tablooh  
التابلوه  
dashboard

saSaayit it-fitiis  
عصاية الفتيس  
gear shift stick



kalaaks  
كلاكس  
horn

diriksioon  
دركسيون  
steering wheel

id-dibriyyaaj  
دبرياج  
clutch pedal

il-banziin  
البنزين  
accelerator

il-faraamil  
الفرامل  
brake pedal

kabbuat  
كبتوت  
hood

il-baTTaariyya  
البطارية  
battery

il-kashshafaat  
الكشافات  
headlights



il-bibriiz  
البريز  
windshield

il-mootoor  
الموتور  
motor

ir-radyaateer  
الرادياتير  
radiator

ish-shanTa  
الشَّحَنَة  
trunk

il-'anwaar il-khaltiyya  
الأَنْوَار الخلفية  
backlight

il-'izaaz il-warrani  
الإِزَاز (الزجاج) الوراني  
rear window

il-'ishaaraa (sing.) / il-  
'ishaaraat (pl.)  
الإِشَارَة / الإِشَارَات  
turn signal

il-kashshafaat il-khaltiyya  
الكَشَشَفَات  
الخلفية  
rear light

nour il-faraamil  
نور الفِرااميل  
brake light



nimrit il-'arabiyya  
نَمْرَة العربية  
license plate

## MSA and Egyptian

The two words **وراني** (warraani) and **خلفي** (khalfi) are translated into English as “back, rear.” The difference between them is that **warraani** is generally used in conversational Arabic, in this case Egyptian, while **khalfi** is used in written contexts, i.e., MSA.

shibbaak il-'arabiyya  
شِبْبَاك العربية  
window

isaaf  
السَّقْف  
roof

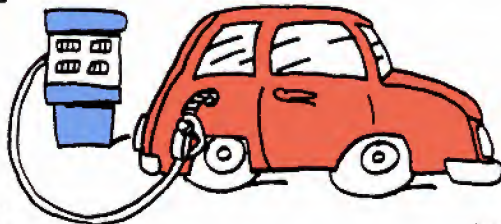
il-budii  
البُودِي  
body (of car)

Trumbit il-banziin  
طُرْمِبَة البَنْزِين  
gas pump

rafrat  
رَفْرَف  
fender

'ikSiDaam  
إِكْسِدَام  
bumper

'agal  
عَجَل  
wheel



tank  
تَانِك  
tank

il-baab  
البَاب  
door

kaawitsh  
كَاوِيتَش  
tires

## Exercise

Now fill in the names of the following auto parts:



## Useful Expressions

The battery is dead.	il-baTTaariyya naayma البطارية نايمة
The radiator has a hole.	ir-radyaateer makhruum الرادياتير مخروم
The tires are flat.	il-'agal mifassi العجل مفشى
The radiator fluid is low.	mayyit ir-radyaateer na'Sa مية الرادياتير ناقصة
The radiator is leaking.	ir-radyaateer bi-ykhurr الرادياتير بيخمر
The horn is not working.	il-kalaaks mish shaghghaal الكلاكس مش شغال
The car (engine) is overheating.	il-'arabiyya bi-tiskhan العربية بتسخن
Is there a nearby mechanic?	fiih mikaniiki `urayyib? فيه ميكانيكى قريب؟
Please check the brakes, battery, muffler, oil, and tires.	min faDlak' iks'if lii 'ala il-faramil/ il-baTTariyya/ ish-shakmaan/ iz-zeet/ il-kawits'h من فضلك اكشف لي على الفرامل / البطارية / الشكمان / الزيت / الكاوتش
I have run out of gas. Where is the nearest gas station?	il-banziin khilSi minni ? feen `a rab banziina? البنزين خلس منى؟ فين اقرب بنزين؟
Check the engine for me, please.	`ikshif li 'ala il-motoor min faDlak اكشف لي على الموتور من فضلك.

## The Imperative Mood in Arabic

You have already learned several ways to ask for things in Arabic. Now let us look at the command, or the imperative, form of the verb.

The imperative form is derived from the imperfect form following two steps:

1. Drop the imperfect prefix.
2. Add a vowel, generally *i*, if the resulting form begins with a two-consonant sequence.



	M	F	Pl.
Look!	<i>shuuf</i> شُوف	<i>shuufi</i> شُوفِي	<i>shuufu</i> شُوفُوا

(no vowel added)

	M	F	Pl.
Write!	<i>iktib</i> اكتب	<i>iktibi</i> اكتبي	<i>iktibu</i> اكتبوا
Walk.	<i>imshi</i> إمشي	<i>imshi</i> إمشي	<i>imshu</i> إمشوا
	<i>ismaʿ</i> إسمع	<i>ismaʿi</i> إسمعي	<i>ismaʿu</i> إسمعوا

(vowel added)

Although the two verbs أخذ, “he took,” and أكل, “he ate” generally behave like sound verbs in the perfect and imperfect conjugations, their imperative forms do not follow the rules above, as the following table shows:

	أنتَ	أنتِ	أنْتِو
أخذ	خُذْ	خُذِي	خُذُوا
أكل	كُلْ	كُلِي	كُلُوا

The verb جاء (geh) “he came” has no imperative form from the root itself. Its imperative counterpart is based on the stem تعال in both Egyptian and MSA:

أنتَ	أنتِ	أنْتِو
تعالْ	تعالِي	تعالوا



## ذهب و نويبع و شرم الشيخ و راس محمد

Dahab, Nuweba, Sharm Sheikh, and Ras Muhammed

The Red Sea in Egypt is considered one of the best places in the world for scuba diving and snorkeling. The northern part of the Red Sea has the most famous coral reefs in the world, such as Sharm Sheikh, Ras Muhammad, Dahab, and Nweba. You can camp in these coastal cities after getting permission from either the protected area management office or the governorate office.



ku'll maa nahtaaguh  
كل ما نحتاجه  
Everything We Need

maayoooh  
مايوه  
bathing suit

za'aaniif  
زعانف  
fins

'adawaat ghaTis  
أدوات غطس  
diving equipment

garnal  
جمل  
camel

baaskit  
باسكيت  
basket

kashshaaf  
كشاف  
flashlight

kbeenia  
خيمة  
tent

fattaaha  
فتاحة  
corkscrew

shagara  
شجرة  
tree

baTTaaniyya  
بطانية  
blanket

shams  
شمس  
sun

'aarib tagdiif  
قارب تجديف  
canoe



gazma' boot  
جزمة بوت  
boots

mahaabis  
ملابس  
clothes

'iddit tuwaalit  
عدة تواليت  
toilet kit

ma'allabaat ghizaa' tyra  
معلبات غذائية  
cans

naDaarit bahr  
نظارة بحر  
goggles

'awaanji  
أواني  
pots

(pronounced the same as  
English)  
سليبينج باج  
sleeping bag

gardal  
جردل  
bucket

sinnaara  
صنارة  
fishing rod

wara' twaalit  
ورق تواليت  
toilet paper

raadyo  
راديو  
radio

kabriit  
كبريت  
matches



fi-mahall il-bi' aala  
**في محل البقالة**  
**At the Grocery Store**



- HANI:** Do you have rice, sugar, tea, bread...?  
 عندك رز وسكر وشاي وعيش.....؟
- CLERK:** Slowly! I have everything. How many kilos of rice do you need? How much sugar, tea, and bread?  
 b-ir-raaha! 'andi kull haaga. 'aayiz kaam kiilo ruzz wi-sukkar wi- shaay? wi-'add 'eeh 'eesh?  
 بالراحة! عندي كل حاجة. عايز كام كيلو رز وسكر وشاي وقد ايه عيش؟
- HANI:** Five kilos of rice, twenty loaves of bread, two kilos of sugar, twenty *Baladi* bread, and one box of Lipton tea.  
 khamsa kiilu ruzz, wi-'ishriin righiif fiino. wi-'itneen kiilo sukkar wi -'ishriin righiif baladii wi-'ilbit shaay lipton.  
 خمسة كيلو رز وعشرين رغيف فينو والعشرين كيلو سكر وعشرين رغيف بلدي. وعلبة شاي لبتون.
- CLERK:** Here they are. Do you want cheese or milk? I have excellent feta cheese. (lit. white cheese.)  
 itfaDDal, 'aayiz gibna 'aw laban? 'andi gibna beeDa mumtaaza.  
 إتفضل. عايز جبنة أو لبن؟ عندي جبنة بيضاء ممتازة.
- HANI:** All right, give me two kilos of feta cheese, two cans of dried milk, and two boxes of water bottles.  
 Tayyib iddiinii 'itneen kiilo gibna beeDa wi-'ilbiteen laban mugaffaf wi- kartunteen mayya.  
 طيب اديني 2 كيلو جبنة بيضاء وعلبتين لبن مجفف وكرتونتين مية.

CLERK:	Here it is. Anything else?	itfaDDal. `ayy haaga taania? اتفضل. أي حاجة ثانية؟
HANI:	Is there any wine or soda?	fiih nibiit `aw mash/ruubaaat ghaaziyya? فيه نبيت أو مشروبات غازية؟
CLERK:	There is soda but no liquor.	fiih mash/ruubaaat ghaaziyya. laakin mafiish khumuur. فيه مشروبات غازية. لكن مافيش خمور.
HANI:	Okay, how much do I owe you?	Tayyib il-hisaab kaam? طيب الحساب كام؟
CLERK:	Two hundred and fifty pounds.	miteen wi-khamsiin gineeh. متين وخمسين جنيه.
HANI:	Here it is.	itfaDDal. اتفضل.
CLERK:	Thank you. Good-bye.	shukran ma'a is-salaama. شكراً مع السلامة.

## Exercise

Match the Arabic phrases with their English equivalents:

- |  |                       |    |
|--|-----------------------|----|
| a. Do you want cheese or milk?                   | رز.                   | 1. |
| b. Anything else?                                | رغيف فينو ورغيف بلدي. | 2. |
| c. A loaf and a <i>baladi</i> bread (tradition). | بالراحة.              | 3. |
| d. I have everything.                            | عايز جبنه أو لبن؟     | 4. |
| e. Rice.   | سكرو شاي.             | 5. |
| f. Slowly!                                       | كروتونتين مئة.        | 6. |
| g. Ok, how much do I owe you?                    | عندي كل حاجة.         | 7. |
| h. Two boxes of mineral water.                   | أي حاجة ثانية؟        | 8. |
| i. Sugar and tea.                                | طيب الحساب كام؟       | 9. |

## ANSWERS

1. e, 2. c, 3. f, 4. a, 5. l, 6. h, 7. d, 8. b, 9. g



## HAVING WITH <sup>ʿand</sup>عند

He has	ʿand-u	عنده
She has	ʿanda-ha	عندها
They have	ʿand-hum	عندهم
You, m.s., have	ʿand-ak	عندك
You, f.s., have	ʿand-ik	عندكِ
You, pl., have	ʿand-kum	عندكم
I have	ʿand-i	عندي
We have	ʿand-na	عندنا

I have everything. **عندي كل حاجة**

Do you have rice, sugar, tea, bread...? **عندك رز وسكر وشاي وعيش.....؟**

## HAVING WITH <sup>maʿa</sup>مع

Like **عند**, **مع** is a preposition that combines with a pronoun to indicate possession. The prepositional meaning of **مع** is "with." When used for possession, **مع** indicates having something with a person at a particular time.

This meaning can be contrasted with that of **عند**, which indicates general possession or ownership.

I have (own) a large house. **عندي بيت كبير.**

I have twenty dollars with me (on me) **معيا عشرين دولار.**

The following table shows **مع** in combination with the different pronouns:

He has	maʿaa-h	مَعَاه
She has	maʿaa-ha	مَعَاهَا
They have	maʿaa-hum	مَعَاهُمْ
You, m.s., have	maʿaa-k	مَعَاكَ
You, f.s., have	maʿaa-ki	مَعَاكِ
You, pl., have	maʿaa-kum	مَعَاكُمْ
I have	maʿaa-ya	مَعَيَا
We have	maʿaa-na	مَعَانَا



'ayyaam-il-'usbuu'  
أيام الأسبوع  
Days of the Week

ish-shuhuur  
الشهور  
Months

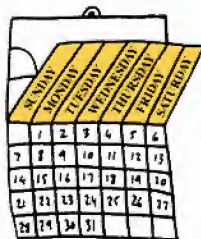
fuSunn is-sana  
فصول السنة  
Seasons

il-gaww  
الجو  
Weather

11

'ayyaam il-'usbuu'  
أيام الأسبوع  
Days of the Week

Saturday	is-sabt	السبت
Sunday	il-hadd	الأحد
Monday	il-'itneen	الاثنين
Tuesday	it-talaat	الثلاثاء
Wednesday	il-'arba'	الأربعاء
Thursday	il-khamis	الخميس
Friday	il-gum'a	الجمعة



'ayyaam  
أيام  
days

'aakhir  
آخر  
last

yoom  
يوم  
day

'awwil  
أول  
first

### Exercise

Read the following sentences and answer the questions.

يوم السبت أول يوم في الأسبوع في مصر.

What is the first day of the week in Egypt? \_\_\_\_\_ 1.

يوم الأحد أول يوم في الأسبوع في أمريكا.

What is the first day of the week in America? \_\_\_\_\_ 2.

يوم الإثنين أول يوم في الأسبوع في لبنان.

What is the first day of the week in Lebanon? \_\_\_\_\_ 3.

يوم الجمعة آخر يوم في الأسبوع في ليبيا.

What is the last day of the week in Libya? \_\_\_\_\_ 4.

يوم السبت آخر يوم في الأسبوع في أمريكا.

What is the last day of the week in America? \_\_\_\_\_ 5.

### ANSWERS

1. Saturday, 2. Sunday, 3. Monday, 4. Friday, 5. Saturday

shuhur is-sana  
شهور السنة  
Months of the Year



maaris  
مارس  
March

fibraayir  
فبراير  
February

yanaayir  
يناير  
January

yunya  
يونيو  
June

maayu  
مايو  
May

abriil  
ابريل  
April

sibtambir  
سبتمبر  
September

ughusTus  
اغسطس  
August

yulyu  
يوليو  
July

diisambir  
ديسمبر  
December

nuuvambir  
نوفمبر  
November

uctoobar  
اكتوبر  
October

shahr  
شهر  
month

isbuu  
أسبوع  
week

yoom  
يوم  
day

talaat siniin  
ثلاث سنين  
3 years

sanateen  
سنتين  
2 years

sana  
سنة  
year

fi Saal is-sana  
فصول السنة  
Seasons of the Year

il-kharif  
الخريف  
fall

is-Seef  
الصيف  
summer

ir-rabii  
الربيع  
spring

ish-shita  
الشتاء  
winter





il-gaww / iT-Taqs  
**الجو / الطقس**  
**The Weather**



il-gaww 'aamil 'eeh in-naharda?  
**الجو عامل ايه النهارده؟**  
**How Is the Weather Today?**

hiw  
**حلو**  
 good

wihsh  
**وحش**  
 bad

daafi  
**دافيء**  
 warm

hare  
**حر**  
 hot

bard  
**برد**  
 cold

raTib  
**رطب**  
 humid

talq  
**ثلج**  
 snow

maTar  
**مطر**  
 rain

**فيه**  
 There is

**مافيهش**  
 There is no

ما فيش ثلج في مصر  
 There is no snow in Egypt.  
 (i.e., It does not snow in Egypt).

فيه مطر في الشتاء في مصر.  
 There is rain in Egypt in the winter.  
 (i.e., It rains in Egypt in the winter).

### Exercise

Match the words with the pictures by copying each word under the corresponding picture:

صيف - مطر - ربيع - ثلج



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

### ANSWERS

1 - ثلج (snow) 2 - صيف (summer) 3 - مطر (rain) 4 - ربيع (spring)

daragit il-haraara  
**درجة الحرارة**  
**Temperature Conversions**

To change degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9:  
 $41^{\circ}\text{F} - 32 = 9 \times 5/9 = 5^{\circ}\text{C}$

To convert from Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32:  
 $10^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9/5 = 18 + 32 = 50^{\circ}\text{F}$

A quick method to get an approximation is to take the degrees Fahrenheit, subtract 30, and divide by 2. From Celsius, multiply by 2 and add 30. Most seasoned travelers know a few temperatures for reference.

daragaat il-haraara  
**درجات الحرارة**  
**Degrees**

**Fahrenheit**

212  
 98.6  
 86  
 77  
 68  
 50  
 32  
 14  
 - 04  
 - 22  
 - 40



**Celsius**

100  
 37  
 30  
 25  
 20  
 10  
 0  
 - 10  
 - 20  
 - 30  
 - 40

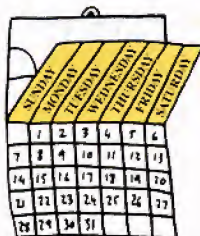


ana harraana  
**أنا حرانة**  
 I am hot. (f.s.)



ana bardaan  
**أنا بردان**  
 I am cold. (m.s.)

"ayyaam il-'asbuu"  
**أيام الأسبوع**  
 Days of the Week



Unlike in the United States, for dates, Arabs first say the day and then the month.

### Exercise

Translate the following dates:

1. Jan 10 \_\_\_\_\_
2. March 9 \_\_\_\_\_
3. May 6 \_\_\_\_\_
4. July 21 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Aug 31 \_\_\_\_\_
6. Oct 4 \_\_\_\_\_
7. Dec 23 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Feb 4 \_\_\_\_\_

### ANSWERS

8. 4 فبراير
7. 23 ديسمبر
6. 4 أكتوبر
5. 31 أغسطس

4. 21 يوليو
3. 6 مايو
2. 9 مارس
1. 10 يناير



# The Construct

## Exercise

When two nouns are closely associated, as in the case of possession or something being part of something else, they form a construct. Write the constructs for “Days of the Week, temperature degrees, seasons of the year.”

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

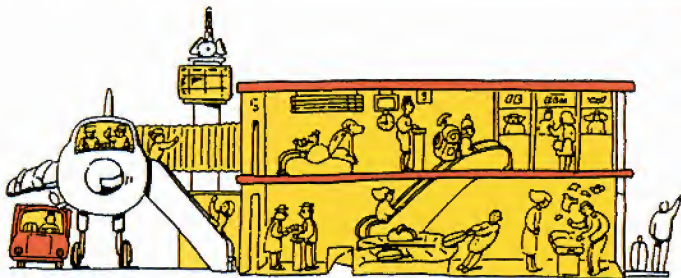
## Exercise

With reference to the discussion of the construct in Chapter 1, translate the following phrases:

- |              |    |
|--------------|----|
| اسم الطالب   | 1. |
| عاصمة مصر    | 2. |
| شارع الجامعة | 3. |

## ANSWERS

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Days of the week  | ayyaam il-`usbuu' ايام الاسبوع |
| 2. Temperature degrees (lit. degrees of daragaat il-haraara درجات الحرارة) |                                |
| 3. Seasons of the year   | asnuul is-sana فصول السنة      |
| 1. the student's name, 2. the capital of Egypt, 3. university street.      |                                |



When you find the following useful words in the picture, write them out in the spaces provided.

Tayyaara  
طيارة

airplane

maTaar il-qaahira  
مطار القاهرة

Cairo Airport

shunaT  
شنط

luggage

sillim kahrubaa' i  
سلم كهربائي

escalator

Tayyaar  
طيار

pilot

khuruug  
خروج

exit

il-gamaarik  
الجمارك

customs

muwazzaf il-gamaarik  
موظف الجمارك

customs agent

## Possession

They gave their luggage... سَلَّمُوا شَنْطَهُمْ. What does the suffix هم in شَنْطَهُمْ mean?

As was discussed in Chapter 1, possession in nouns is expressed by attaching a pronoun suffix to the noun.

His luggage

shunaT-u(h)

شَنْطُهُ

شَنْطُهُ

Her luggage

shunaT-ha

شَنْطُهَا

شَنْطُهَا

Their luggage

shunaT-hum

شَنْطُهُمْ

شَنْطُهُمْ

Your, m.s., luggage

shunaT-ak

شَنْطُكَ

شَنْطُكَ

Your, f.s., luggage

shunaT-ik

شَنْطُكِ

شَنْطُكِ

Your, pl., luggage

shunaT-kum

شَنْطُكُمْ

شَنْطُكُمْ

My luggage

shunaT-i

شَنْطِي

شَنْطِي

Our luggage

shunaT-na

شَنْطُنَا

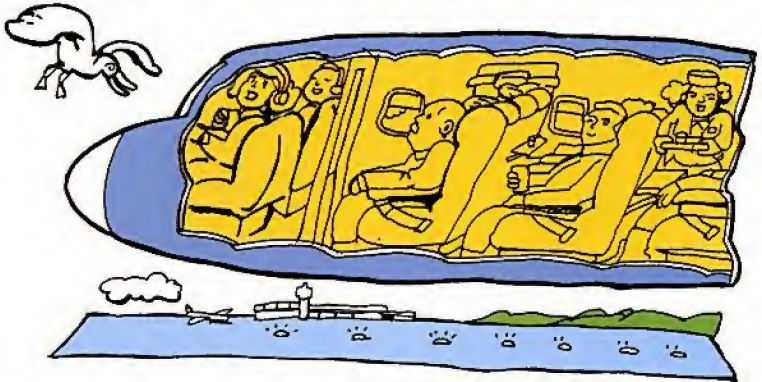
شَنْطُنَا

## Exercise

Hani and his family هاني وعائلته. What is the difference between these two words: عائلة/ عائلته.

### iT-Tayyaara الطيارة The Plane

Tayyaar طيار pilot	rihla رحلة flight	shibbaak شباك window	kaabiina كابينة cabin	manarr ممر runway	musaarid Tayyaar مساعد طيار flight attendant	muDiifa مضيفة stewardess	Siiniyya صينية tray
--------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------	--	--------------------------------	---------------------------



hizaam il-'amaan حزام الأمان seat belt	Taaqint طاقم crew	miq'ad/ kursii مقعد/ كرسي seat	rukab/rukkaab راكب (ركاب) passenger(s)	haab il-'awari' باب الطوارئ emergency exit	hubuut هبوط landing	'iqlaa' إقلاع takeoff
--	-------------------------	--------------------------------------	--	--	---------------------------	-----------------------------

## ANSWERS

It is "a family" while عائلته is "his family."  
If the noun ends in (ة), it changes to (ه) when the pronoun suffix is added.

‘ala iT-Taa’ira  
**على الطائرة**  
On the Plane

PILOT:	Welcome to Egypt Air (airplane), Flight Number 50 from Cairo to Aswan.	marhaban bikum ‘ala Taa’irat miSr li-T-Tayyaraan. ar-rihla raqam khamstin min il-qaahira ilaa ‘aswaan. مرحباً بكم على طائرة مصر للطيران. الرحلة رقم 50 من القاهرة الى أسوان.
	The plane will take off within a few minutes.	al-Taa’ira sa-tuqlif khilaa’iq qafila. الطائرة ستقلىع خلال دقائق قليلة.
	Please fasten your seat belts,	ar-ragaa’ rabT hizaam al-‘amaan. الرجاء ربط حزام الأمان.
STEWARDESS:	Good morning, Welcome to Egypt.  Our trip to Aswan will take an hour and fifteen minutes.	Sabaah il-kheer. ‘ahlan wa -sahlan bikum fi maSr. صباح الخير. أهلاً وسهلاً بكم في مصر. rihlatnaa’ ilaa ‘aswaan tastaghriq saa’a wa-rub’. رحلتنا الى اسوان تستغرق ساعة وربع.
HANI:	Are there meals served during the trip?	min faDlik, fiih wagabaa’ ‘asnaa’ ir-rihla? من فضلك. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟
STEWARDESS:	There is a quick meal: sandwiches, tea, coffee, or soft drinks.	fiih wagba sariifa, ya’niil sandawitshaat wi-shaay ‘aw ‘ahwa ‘aw mashruubaa’ ghaaziyya. فيه وجبة سريعة. يعني سندوتشات وشاي أو قهوة أو مشروبات غازية.
HANI:	Thanks. May I have a bottle of water?	shukran, mumkin ‘izaazit mayya min faDlik? شكراً. ممكن إزاجة ميه من فضلك؟
	The kids are so thirsty.	il-‘awlaad ‘aTshaantiin ‘awii. الأولاد عطشانين قوي.
STEWARDESS:	Of course; one second please.	Tab’an Tab’an sanya wahdaa... itfaDDal. طبعاً طبعاً ثانية واحدة....اتفضل!
HANI:	Thank you.	shukran. شكراً.

PILOT: Thanks God for the safe trip.  
We will be landing in Aswan  
Airport within a few minutes.

hamdan lil-laahi 'ala salaamatikum. sawfa  
nahbiT fi maTaar 'aswaan khilaal daqaa' iq  
qaliila.

حمداً لله على سلامتكم. سوف نهبط في  
مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة.

Please fasten your seat belts.  
Have a nice trip.

bi-ragaa' rabT hizaam al-'amaan. riha sa'iida  
in shaa' 'allaaH.

برجاء ربط حزام الأمان. رحلة سعيدة إن شاء  
الله.

You will notice in this dialogue that the statements made by the pilot and the stewardess are given in MSA. However, the stewardess conversed in Egyptian with Hani. This is typically what happens in the Arab world. Conversation is conducted in the dialect (Egyptian, Levantine, Moroccan, Gulf, etc.), while formal announcements and all forms of reading and writing are conducted in MSA, which is known among the Arabs as *fuSha*.

### Exercise

Match the English phrases with the Arabic phrases. Write out the Arabic phrases for practice.

- a. The kids are so thirsty. 1. فيه وجبات اثناء الرحلة؟
- b. We will be landing in Aswan Airport within a few minutes. 2. الطائرة ستقلع خلال دقائق قليلة.
- c. Our trip to Aswan will take an hour and fifteen minutes. 3. مرحباً بكم على طائرة مصر لطيران.
- d. The plane will take off within a few minutes. 4. سوف نهبط في مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة.
- e. Are there meals during the trip? 5. رحلتنا تستغرق ساعة وربع.
- f. Welcome to Egypt Air (airplane). 6. الأولاد عطشانين قوي.

### ANSWERS

1. e, 2. d, 3. f, 4. b, 5. c, 6. a

## جولة في مصر القديمة

### A Tour in Old (Coptic) Egypt

- HANI:** Would you please tell me how to go to Coptic Egypt?  
 min faDlak nuumkin ti-'uul li 'aruuh 'izzaay li-maSr il-'adiima?  
 من فضلك ممكن تقول لي أروح إزاي لمصر القديمة.
- PASSERBY:** You are here, in Tahrir Square.  
 inta hina fi miidaan il-tahrir  
 انت هنا في ميدان التحرير.
- Best thing to do is to take the subway and get off at *Masr il-adima* (Coptic Egypt). You will find the Coptic Museum in front of you.  
 ahsan haaga tirkab mitru il-'anfaa' wi-tinzil fi mahTTit maSr il-'adiima, ha-tlaa' i 'uddaamak il-mathaf il-'ibTi.  
 أحسن حاجة نركب مترو الأنفاق وننزل في محطة مصر القديمة. ها تلاقى قدامك المتحف القبطي.
- HANI:** What else can I visit other than the Coptic Museum?  
 fihi 'eeh fi maSr il-'adiima gheer il-mathaf il-'ibTi?  
 فيه إيه في مصر القديمة غير المتحف القبطي؟
- PASSERBY:** There are the churches of Coptic Egypt; Abu-Sirga Church is one of the oldest churches in the world. There is also *Almu'allaqa* Church (the Hanging Church).  
 fihi kanaayis maSr il-'adiima, kiniisit 'abu-sirga min 'a' dam kanaayis il-'aalam wi-kiniisit il-mu'allaqa kamaan.  
 فيه كنائس مصر القديمة. كنيسة أبو سرجة من أقدم كنائس العالم وكنيسة المعلقة كمان.
- HANI:** Are there Islamic monuments in the region?  
 mafiish ma'aalim 'islaamiyya fi il-manTi'a?  
 ما فيش معالم إسلامية في المنطقة؟
- PASSERBY:** There is the Mosque of 'Amru ibn il-'aaS.  
 fihi gaami' 'amr 'ibn il-'aaS.  
 فيه جامع عمرو بن العاص.
- You can also visit the Citadel of Salah Ildin and the mosque of Isultan Hasan after you visit the churches. They are not far at all.  
 wi ti dar tizuur qal'it Salaah id-diin wi-gaami' is-sulTa'an basan ba'd ma tikhallaS zyyaarit il-kanaayis, humma mish bi'iid 'abadan.  
 وتقدر تزور قلعة صلاح الدين وجامع السلطان حسن بعد ماتخلص زيارة الكنائس. هم مش بعيد أبداً.
- HANI:** I think it is better to visit Islamic Cairo on another day.  
 'a'raqid il-ahsan 'azuur il-qaahira il-'islaamiyya fi yoom taani.  
 أعنفد الأحسن أزور القاهرة الإسلامية في يوم ثاني.
- PASSERBY:** Yes, it is better. (I agree with you.)  
 ahsan barDu.  
 أحسن برضه.



masrah il-musiqa al-arabiyya

**مسرح الموسيقى العربية**  
Musical Theater

"arD iS-Soot wiD-Dou"

**عرض الصوت والضوء**  
Sound and Light Show

13

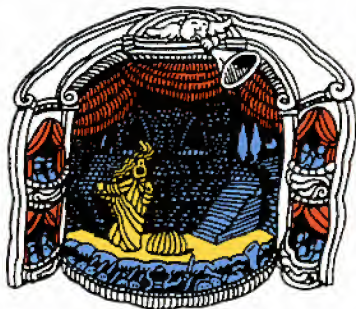
## Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music

"Preserving and renewing the Arabic music heritage without changing the traditional rhythm created by both Egyptian and Arab composers is an important task. Therefore, in 1967 the now deceased conductor Abdel Halim Nowera founded the Arab Music Company. It consists of 50 talented singers and 40 musicians performing different styles of Arab music such as Muwashshah, Taktoka, and theatrical music. Abdel Halim Nowera was the director of the company until his death in 1985 and the company was renamed 'Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music' in appreciation of his efforts in preserving the Arab heritage."

[http://www.cairoopera.org/abdel\\_halim\\_nowera.aspx](http://www.cairoopera.org/abdel_halim_nowera.aspx)

The shows of the Ensemble for Arab Music can be seen at the Cairo Opera House. You can get updated schedules of the parties and shows through the Cairo Opera House Program.

<http://egyptianmelody.com/arabicoperaprogram.html>



A segment of the program for March 2008 is shown in Arabic and English. The Opera of Alexandria in the Arabic table is named "Theatre of Sayed Darwish" in the English table. Compare the two tables to pick out as many words as you can. Then answer the questions below.

### برنامج حفلات الاوبرا المصرية (برنامج مارس) 2008

	المسرح الكبير	المسرح الصغير	أوبرا الاسكندرية
1 السبت	أوركسترا القاهرة السيمفوني	حفل خاص (7 مساء)	
2 الاحد	حفل خاص - مصر للطيران	حفل أوركسترا الكونسرفتوار	أوركسترا القاهرة السيمفوني
3 الاثنين		حفل الجمعية القيلاهارمونية المصرية	
4 الثلاثاء		ريسهيتال تشيللو - كامل صلاح الدين	
5 الاربعاء			
6 الخميس	حفل افتتاح مهرجان القاهرة الدولي لسينما الطفل	مهرجان القاهرة الدولي لسينما الطفل (9ص - 2م) - ريسيتال فيولينة وبيانو - حسن شرارة (8 مساء)	فرقة عبدالحليم نويرة للموسيقى العربية

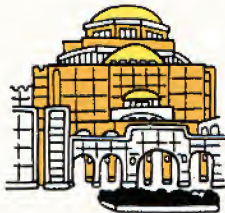


## CAIRO OPERA HOUSE PROGRAM ( MARCH 2008 )

	Main Hall	Small Hall	Sayed Darwish Theatre
Saturday, 1	Cairo Symphony Orchestra	Private Concert 7:00 PM	
Sunday, 2	Private Concert	Conservatoire Orchestra Concert	Cairo Symphony Orchestra
Monday, 3		Egyptian Philharmonic Society	
Tuesday, 4		Cello Recital – Kamel Salah El Din	
Wednesday, 5			
Thursday, 6	Opening Ceremony of the Cairo International Childrens Film Festival	Cairo International Childrens Film Festival 9:00 AM. Violin & Piano Recital – Hassan Sharara 8:00 PM	Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music – Conductor: Salah Ghobashi

### Exercise

1. What time is the private concert held in the small theatre/hall?
2. On which day of the week will the Egyptian Philharmonic Society play its music?
3. Who is playing a cello recital?
4. What is the specialty of Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble?



### ANSWERS

1. 07:00 PM, 2. Monday, 3. Kamel Salah El Din, 4. Arab music

CLERK:	Of course, at six o'clock in English and at eight o'clock in French.	Ta'ban is-saa'a sitta b-il-ingiliizii w-is-saa'a tamanya b-il-faransaawii. طبعاً الساعة 6 بالإنجليزي والساعة 8 بالفرنساوي.
MUNA:	May I reserve four tickets please?	mumkin ahgizz arba' tazaakir min faDlak? يمكن احجز 4 تذاكر من فضلك.
CLERK:	You have to be here before the show and buy the tickets from the ticket window.	laazim baDritik tiigii `abl il-`arD wi-tis/tirii it-tazaakir min ish-shibbak. لازم حضرتك تبجي قبل العرض. وتشترى التذاكر من الشباك.
	God willing, there will be enough tickets for everybody.	in- shaa' `allaah fiih tazaakir li-kull in-naas. ان شاء الله فيه تذاكر كفاية لكل الناس.
MUNA:	Thank you.	shukran. شكراً.
CLERK:	You are welcome. Good-bye.	`afwan ma'a is-salaama. عفواً مع السلامة.

hanruuh / hanruuh  
حنروح / هنروح  
We Shall Go

## The Future Tense

The future tense is indicated in Egyptian Arabic by placing (ح) or (هـ) before the present tense (imperfect form of the verb):

We shall go tomorrow.	ha-nruuh bukra. حنروح بكره.
I am going to see him.	ha-s/uuufuh. حاشوفه.



il-gari  
الجري  
Jogging



Muna is in great shape. She jogs every morning. Sometimes her husband and children join her, but they can barely keep up. This morning she is approached by a newspaper reporter who is writing an article on sports.

**JOURNALIST:** Good morning. I am a journalist from *Ahram Weekly*. I am writing a feature about foreigners and sport in Egypt.

Sabaah il-kheer. `ana Sahafi min gariidit il-`ahraam wiikli. ba`mil tah`ii `an il-`agaanib wi-il-riyaaDa fi maSr.

صباح الخير. أنا صحفي من جريدة الأهرام ويكلي. بأعمل تحقيق عن الأجانب والرياضة في مصر.

**MUNA:** I am of Egyptian descent, but I was born in America. I am not really a foreigner.

`ana `ahlil maSriyyiin, laakin mawluuda fi `amriika, ya`ni mish `agnabiyya `awi. أنا اهلي مصريين لكن مولودة في أمريكا. يعني مش أجنبية قوي.

**JOURNALIST:** Welcome. Would you like to speak in English?

`ahlan wa-sahlan. tihibbi `akallim ingiliizii? أهلاً وسهلاً. تحبي أكلمك انجليزي؟

**MUNA:** No, speak slowly. I will understand you. I want to speak Arabic as much as I can.

la` itkallim shwayya shwayya wi-`ana ha-thamak. `ana `aayza `atkallim `arabi `ala `add ma-`dar.

لا. اتكلم شوية شوية وأنا هافهمك. أنا عايزة اتكلم عربي على قد ما أقدر.

JOURNALIST:	How often do you jog per week?	inti bi-tigrii kaam marra fili-il-'usbuu'?
		انت بتجري كم مره في الاسبوع؟
MUNA:	Every day early in the morning.	kull yoom iSSubh badri.
		كل يوم الصبح بدري.
JOURNALIST:	Wow! (lit. Praise God). May God give you good health.	maa shaa' allaah, rabbina yiddiiki iS-Sihha.
		ما شاء الله. ربنا يديكي الصحة.
MUNA:	Thank you.	shukran.
		شكراً.
JOURNALIST:	Are you married?	wi-haDritik mitgawwiza walla la'?
		وحضرتك متجوزة ولا؟
MUNA:	I am married and have a boy and a girl.	mitgawwizaa wi-'andi walad wi-bint.
		متجوزة وعندي ولد وبنت.
JOURNALIST:	Does the whole family practice a certain sport?	fiih ryaDa bi-tmarishaa il-'usra kullaha?
		فيه رياضة بتمارسها الأسرة كلها؟
MUNA:	We swim together twice a week.	ihna bi-n'uum mara ba'D marriteen kull 'usbuu'.
		احنا بنعوم مع بعض مرتين كل اسبوع.
JOURNALIST:	What about football?	wi-'eeh akhbaar kurat il-qadam?
		وايه اخبار كرة القدم؟
MUNA:	My husband likes to watch the matches of Al-Ahly and Il-Zamalik but I am not interested in football. My kids and I like basketball.	goozii bi-yhibb yitfarrag 'ala mats/haat il-'ahli w-il-zamaalik, lakin 'ana mish muhtanma b-il-koora.
		جوزي بيحب يتفرج على ماتشات الاهلي والزمالك لكن انا مش مهتمة بالكرة.
		'ana w-il-'awlaad bi-nhibb kurat is-salla.
		انا والاولاد بنحب كرة السلة.
JOURNALIST:	Thanks for your time.	shukran 'ala wa'tik.
		شكراً على وقتك.
MUNA:	You're welcome. Good-bye	'afwan. mara is-salaama.
		عفواً. مع السلامة.

rukub il-'agal w-il-sibaaha (il-'oom)  
ركوب العجل والسباحة (العوام)  
Bicycling and Swimming



yi-'uum  
يعوم  
swim



'agala  
عجلة  
bicycle



naDDaarit 'oom  
نظارة عوم  
goggles



maayoooh  
مايوه  
swimming suit



hanumaan shams  
حمام شمس  
sun bath



raaha  
راحة  
rest

huwa bi-yi'mil 'eeh?  
هو يعمل إيه؟  
What Is He Doing?

### Exercise

Describe the following pictures, using the following sentences/verbs:

يتركب عجل / يتاخذ حمام شمس / يستريح شوية. (بيريح شوية) / يعوم / يجري وراء البنت

1.




---

2.




---

3.




---

# MEALS AND RESTAURANTS

al-wagabsat wa-al-maTa'rim

الوجبات والمطاعم



il-ti Taar w-il-ghada w-il-'asha

الفطار والغداء والعشاء

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

15

ti Taar maSri

فطار مصري

Traditional Egyptian Breakfast



The main item in an Egyptian breakfast is “fool,” also known as fava beans. It is an inexpensive dish that everyone can afford. A prepared full serving costs about two to three Egyptian pounds and will feed two people. Cooked fool is sold hot at special shops (mahallaat fuul wi Ta‘miyya) that only sell fool and falafel. After buying fool, put it in a container and season it with salt, pepper, and cumin. Then add vegetable oil and squeeze a fresh lemon if you like. Stir and mash the beans, then serve on a platter. Fool is eaten with the typical Egyptian staple food known as ‘eesh baladi (flat bread) with bran. You can combine fool with different foods, such as fried eggs.

## Useful Words

fuul  
فول  
fava beans

zeet  
زيت  
oil

malh  
ملح  
salt

lamoun  
ليمون  
lemon

'eesh baladi  
عيش بلدي  
baladi bread

mahall fuul  
محل فول  
Fool shop

Taba'  
طبق  
dish

yitabbil  
يتبل  
to season

yihris  
يهرس  
to mash

yi'addim  
يقدم  
to serve

beelD  
بيض  
eggs

yihuTT  
يحق  
to put / to place / to add

Muna is preparing breakfast for her family.

MUNA: What would you like for breakfast, honey?

tihibb taakul 'eeh 'ala il-iliTaar ya habiibi?  
تحب تاكل إيه على الفطار يا حبيبتي؟

HANI: I'd like to have fool with oil and lemon. Mash it carefully, please.

ya reet fuul bi-il-zeet wi-il-lamoun wi-ihriissiih kuwayyis.  
ياريت فول بالزيت والليمون. واهرسيه كويس من فضلك.

MUNA: Would you like me to add cumin to it?

tihibb 'ahuTT kammuun?  
تحب أحط كمون؟

HANI: That would be great.

ya reet!  
ياريت!

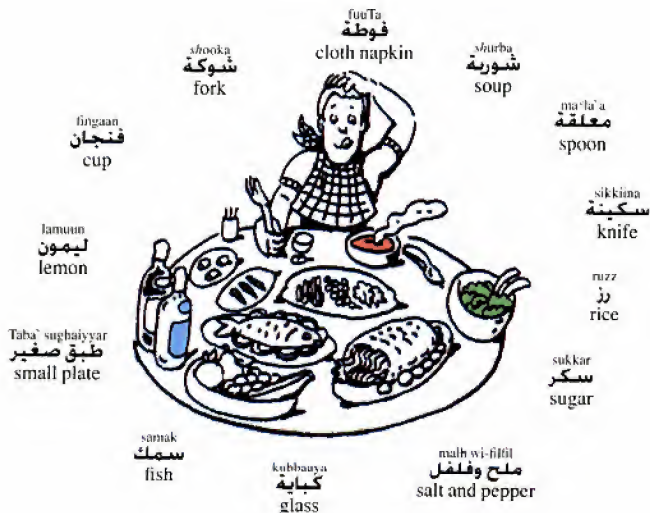
MUNA: Do you want baladi bread (flat) or loaves?

'aayiz 'eesh baladi walla fiinu?  
عازب عيش بلدي ولا فينو.

HANI:	Baladi for me and loaves for the kids.	baladi w-il-`awlaad fiinu. بلدي والأولاد فينو.
MUNA:	But the kids liked the baladi bread so much.	bass il-`awlaad habbu il-`eeesh il-baladi `awi. بس الأولاد حبوا العيش البلدي قوي.
HANI:	All right, as they wish.	khalaa\$ `ala keefhum. خلاص على كيفهم.
MUNA:	I will make fool with oil for you and another one with eggs for me and the kids.	`ana ha-`mil-lak fuul b-iz-zeet wi-ha-`mil fuul b-il-beeD li-yya wi-l-il-`awlaad. أنا جاعمل لك فول بالزيت وجاعمل فول بالبيض ليّ وتلاّولاد.
HANI:	Whatever pleases you.	`illi yirayyahkum. اللي يريحكم.
MUNA:	Will you drink tea or coffee?	ha-tishrab shaay walla `ahwa? حا نشرب شاي ولا قهوة؟
HANI:	Tea without sugar, dear.	shaay min gheer sukkar ya habiibtii. شاي. من غير سكريا حبيبتي.
MUNA:	Whatever you say, honey. (lit. At your command, you — the light of my eyes/eyesight)	`inta tu`nur ya nuur `inaayya انت تأمر يا نور عيني!
HANI:	How sweet are your words. It is too much for me!	`eeh il-kalaam il-hilw da. ma`darsH `ala kida! إيه الكلام الحلو ده. ما أقدرش على كده!
MUNA:	Here it is.	itfaDDal. اتفضل.
HANI:	Fool is so tasty. God bless your hands.	il-fuul Ti`im `awi. tislam `iidik. الفول طعم قوي. تسلم إيدك.



taraabeeziti is-sufra  
**ترايزة السفرة**  
**The Table**



il-ghada  
**الغداء**  
**Lunch**

The main meal of the day for Egyptians used to be lunch or dinner, but nowadays, most people who work during the day do not have time for a big meal at lunch. Usually they would have a quick lunch and enjoy a big meal in the evening. A typical light lunch for Egyptians would be a sandwich and a soft drink.



‘aayiz ‘aakul

عائز آكل...

I'd like to have a...



falafel sandwich	sandwits <sup>h</sup> Ta‘miyya/ falaafil سندوتش طعمية / فلافل
chicken sandwich	sandwits <sup>h</sup> firaakh سندوتش فراخ.
cheeseburger	haamburgar b-il-gibna هامبورجر بالجينة.
kabaab and kufta	kabaab wi-kufta كباب وكفتة.
shrimp sandwich	sandwits <sup>h</sup> gambarii سندوتش جمبري.

min faDlak ‘iddiini kubbaay it ....

من فضلك إديني كُبابية.

Please give me a glass (cup) of...

Coke®	kooka كوكا
Water	mayya مئة
Tea	shaay شاي
Coffee	‘ahwa قهوة
Juice	‘aSiir عصير



## Exercise

Match up the two columns.

1. knife	فراخ	a.
2. chicken	سمك	b.
3. soup	فطار	c.
4. fish	عشاء	d.
5. juice	من غير سكر	e.
6. breakfast	بسكر	f.
7. lunch	غذاء	g.
8. dinner	سكينة	h.
9. with sugar	عصير	i.
10. without sugar	شورية	j.

## العشاء Dinner

If invited for a meal with an Egyptian Muslim family, do not ask for alcohol or pork. These items are religiously forbidden for Muslims (*haram*). It is also rare to find a Christian Coptic family having wine or pork on the table. It is considerate to bring a small gift for your host (some fruits, chocolate, or a dish of traditional sweets such as *kunafa* and *basboosa*, sold at sweet shops).

Compliments like *tislam`ideeki* (God bless your hands) to the lady who prepared the food are essential to show appreciation. If you are a vegetarian or a vegan, you must inform the family before your visit so that appropriate dishes can be prepared. Make sure your host understands what vegan means.

Most working-class Egyptians (farmers and laborers) cannot afford meat. So you have many vegetarians already sharing your lifestyle, if you are one. Normally, tea is served after the meal. However, you can ask for Turkish coffee, if such is available.



## ANSWERS

1. b, 2. a, 3. j, 4. b, 5. i, 6. c, 7. g, 8. d, 9. f, 10. e

## Useful Expressions

ti-`uul `eeh?  
تقول إيه؟

What would you say...to somebody who serves you a meal or a drink?

tislam `iidik (f. sing.) نسلم إيدك.

tislam `iidak (m. sing.) نسلم إيدك.

What would you say while presenting tea to someone?

itfaDDali / itfaDDal

إنفضل / إنفضلي.

How should you call your wife?

habiibtí

حبيبتي.

How should you call your husband?

habiibi

حبيبي.

How do you praise an old lady's cooking?

il-`akl Ti`im `awi ya maama. tislam `iidik.

الأكل طعم قوي يا ماما، تسلم إيدك.

What would you say after finishing a meal to which you were invited at a friend's house?

sufra daayma

سفرة دايمة.

What answer do you expect?

b-il-hana w-ish-shifa

بالهناء والشفاء.



As the capital of the country, Cairo serves as a center for almost everything, including food. Restaurants range from local simple *fool* and *falafel* and *kushary* to Kentucky Fried Chicken and McDonald's. Five-star restaurants in downtown Cairo offer Asian, other Middle Eastern, and European food as well. However, you should eat at a local restaurant so you may enjoy the atmosphere, authenticity, and their wide array of offerings. Try *kebab* and *kafra* in *Al-Hussein* or *Sayyida Zaynab*. It is essential to give generous tips in restaurants, local ones in particular. Most of the waiters live on tips and have a small salary.

il-minyu min faDlak

## المنيو من فضلك

The Menu, Please

**The customer asks for a delicious meal.**

iz-ziboun yuTlub wagba  
laziiza.

الزبون يطلب وجبة لذيذة.

**The menu, please.**

il-minyu min faDlak.

المنيو من فضلك.



**The waiter brings him the food on a tray.**

il-garsoon bi-giib luh il-'akl 'ala  
Siiniyya.

الجرسون يجيب له الأكل على  
صينية.

**At your service, Sir/Madam.**

taht 'amrak ya-fandim.

تحت أمرك يا أفندم.

taht amrik ya madam.

تحت أمرك يا مدام.

Hani and Muna decided to have dinner in a local restaurant. They have been provided with the following menu. Read the menu and answer the questions below it.

# قائمة الطعام

## The Menu



shurba شورية Soup	
shurbit 'ads شورية عدس lentil soup	shurbit khuDaar شورية خضار vegetable soup

is-salaTa السلطة Salad		
salaTa khaDraa سلطة خضراء green salad	salaTii Tihina سلطة طحينة tahini salad	baTaaTis ma'-liyya بطاطس مقلية french fries

il-khuDaar الخضار Vegetables	
muluukhiyya ملوخية Jew's mallow	sabaanakh سبانخ spinach

samak سمك Fish	
sarnak buuri بوري bourii fish	gamburi جمبري shrimp

il-halawiyyaat الحلويات Dessert	
ruzz bi-laban رز بلبن rice pudding	mihallabi-ya مهلبية starch custard
ba' laawa بقلاوة baklava (baklava)	basbuusa بسبوسة basbousa (Egyptian semolina cake)

il-mashru'biyat المشروبات Drinks	
miyaah ma'daniyya مياه معدنية mineral water	miyaah gha'ziyya مياه غازية soft drinks
shaa'y / 'ahwa turki شاي / قهوة تركي tea/Turkish coffee	'aSiir burtu'aan عصير برتقال/مانجو juice (orange, mango)

il-lihuun اللحوم Meat	
kabaab wi-kufta كباب وكفته kebab/kufta	Dauniit stiik شرريحة لحمه (ضاني ستيك) sirloin steak

il-firaakh الفراخ Chicken	
firaakh mahshiyya فراخ محشية stuffed chicken	firaakh mashwiyya فراخ مشوية roast chicken

## Exercise

Match the names of the dishes with the correct pictures.

بطاطس مقلية - شوربة - سلطة خضراء - سمك - فراخ مشوية -



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

## Useful Expressions

The menu please.

il-minyo min faDlak.

المنيو من فضلك

At your service, Sir/Madam.

taht 'amrak (s.m.) / 'amrik (s.f.) ya-fandim

تحت أمرك / أمرك يا أفندم

The customer asks for a delicious meal.

iz-zibuun yuTlub wagba laziiza.

الزبون يطلب وجبة لذيذة.

The waiter brings him the food on a tray.

il-garsoon bi-giib luh il-'akl 'ala Siiniyya.

الجرسون يجيب له الأكل على صينية.



il-basbousa  
البسبوسة  
Egyptian Semolina Cake



il-ba' laawa  
البقلاوة  
Baklava

il-hammaam feen min faDlak?  
الحمام فين من فضلك؟  
Where is the restroom, please?

After their meal Muna and Hani want to freshen up.

sayyidaat  
سيدات  
Ladies



rigaal  
رجال  
Men



# AT THE STORE

fi il-mahal

في المحل



il-malaabis

الملابس  
Clothing

il-ma' aasaat

المقاسات  
Sizes

il-'alwaan

الالوان  
Colors

17

broovit malaabis

بروفة ملابس  
Trying on Clothes

y'la'

يقلع

to take off

hiya bi-ti' la' fustaanha

هي بتقلع فستانها

She is taking off her dress.



yilbis

يلبس

to put on

hawa bi-yilbis 'amiiSub

هو بيلبس قميصه

He is putting on his shirt.



In department stores in Egypt (e.g., Omar Afandy and Sidnawy), you may examine the articles with the help of the salespersons behind the counter. Ask them to show you an item or tell them that you want to try something on. When you have finally decided on your purchase, the salesperson will write you up and you must go to the cashier and pay there. The cashier will give you a receipt, which you should bring back to the original counter. Your purchase will be waiting for you there. In other shops, you can bargain for better prices.

malaabis ir-rġal  
ملابس الرجال  
Men's Clothing



jaakit t' il  
جاكيت ثقيل  
overcoat



hizaam  
حزام  
belt



gazma buut  
جزمة بوت  
boots



sharaab  
شرااب  
socks



mandil  
منديل  
handkerchief



malaabis daakhiliyya  
(kulut)  
ملابس داخلية (كلت)  
underpants



'amitS  
قميص  
shirt



karaavatta  
كرافتة  
necktie



ti sheert  
تي شيرت  
t-shirt



jaakit spoor  
جاكيت سبور  
sport coat



ban'faloon jinz  
بنطلون جينز  
pants



buloovar  
بلوفر  
sweater



gwanti  
جواني  
gloves



burnee'la  
برنيطة  
hat



hadla  
بدلة  
suit



shamsiyya  
شمسية  
umbrella

ditwa`ti`aadi il-  
fatuura

دلوطني ادي الفاتورة.

And now, here is the  
bill.



mihtaag`amiis  
`azra`?

محتاج قميص أزرق؟

Do you need a blue  
shirt?



il-badla dii mazbuuTa  
`aleek`awi

البدلة دي مطبوعة عليك  
قوي.

This suit fits you well.



ti`mil`eeh lan Daa`it shanTit huduumak?

**تعمل ايه لو ضاعت شنطة هدومك؟**

**What would you do if you lost your clothes?**

Hani needs some clothes. Let's see if he is able to find help at the department store.

CLERK: Welcome. How can I help you?

`ahlan wa-sahlan. `ayy khidma?

اهلاً وسهلاً، أي خدمة؟

HANI: I lost my suitcase. I need new  
clothes—a few pairs of  
underwear, a white shirt, and a  
tie.

shanTit hiduumii Daa`it wi-mihtaag hiduum  
gidiida. wa ghayaraat daakhiliya, wa`amiis`abyaD,  
wa karavatta.

شنطة هدمومي ضاعت ومحتاج هدموم جديدة وغبارات  
داخلية وقميص أبيض وكرافطة.

CLERK: And a suit, of course.

wi-badla Tab'an.

وبدلة طبعاً.

HANI: Yes, size 34 and shoes size 46.

`aywa ma'aas`arba'a wi-tafaatiin, wi-gazma ma'aas  
sitta wi-arbi'iin.

ايوه مقاس 34 وجزمة مقاس 46.

CLERK: Here is the suit. You can try it  
there.

itfaDDal il-badla. Ti' dar ti`mil broova hinaak!  
اتفضل البدلة، تفدر تعمل بروفة هناك!

HANI: What do you think?

`eeh ra`yak?

إيه رأيك؟

CLERK: It fits you well. Let me bring you  
a black belt that matches the suit  
and shoes.

mazbuuTa`aleek`awi. khalliini`agiib hizaam iswid  
yims'hi ma'a il-badla wil-gazma.  
مطبوعة عليك قوي. خلييني اجيب حزام اسود يمشي  
مع البدلة والجزمة.

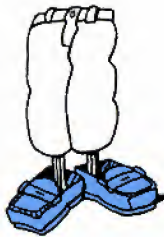
HANI: Thank you very much.

mutashakkir giddan.

متشكر جداً.

il-'ahziyq  
الأحذية  
Shoes

waas'a 'awi  
واسعه قوي  
They are too large.



bi-thuu' fi rigli  
بتلوء في رجلي  
They are too wide  
for me.



dayyi'a 'awi  
ضيقة قوي  
They are too tight.

bi-tiwggar rigli  
بتوجع رجلي  
They pinch me (my  
foot).



gazma karb'aali  
جزمة كعب عالي  
high-heeled shoes



gazma bira'aba  
جزمة برقبة  
boots



gazma kaawitsh  
جزمة كاوتش  
sneakers

malaabis is-sayyidaat  
ملابس السيدات  
Women's Clothing

kulut 'aSfar  
كلوت أصفر  
yellow panties

kumbiin abyad  
كومبين أبيض  
white slip

sutyaan aSfar  
ستيان أصفر  
yellow bra

'iis/aaarb azra' ghaami  
إيشارب أزرق غامق  
dark blue scarf

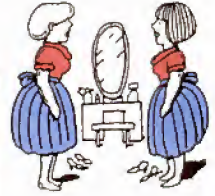
shanTit yadd sundaa  
شنطة يد سوداء  
black handbag

blooza khaDraa  
بلوزة خضراء  
green blouse

fustaan azra' faatih  
فستان أزرق فاتح  
light blue dress

jiiba hamraa  
جيبه حمراء  
red skirt

al-'alwaan  
الألوان  
Colors



MASCULINE	FEMININE	
`aSfar أصفر	Safra صفراء	yellow
`ahmar أحمر	hamra حمراء	red
akhDar أخضر	khadra خضراء	green
`iswid أسود	sooda سوداء	black
`azra` أزرق	zar`a زرقاء	blue
`abyaD أبيض	beeDa بيضاء	white

### Exercise

Translate the following sentences in the spaces provided.

_____	أفلق هدومي	أنا	1.
_____	نقلع جزمك	انت	2.
_____	نقلعي بنطالوك	انتِ	3.
_____	نقلعوا هدومكم	إنتو	4.
_____	يفلق بدلنه	هو	5.
_____	نقلع فستانها	هي	6.
_____	يفلقوا برانيطهم	هم	7.
_____	نقلع هدومنا	إحنا	8.

### ANSWERS

1. I take off my clothes.
2. You (s.m.) take off your shoes.
3. You (s.f.) take off your pants.
4. You (pl.) take off your clothes.
5. He takes off his suit.
6. She takes off her dress.
7. They take off their hats.
8. We take off our clothes.

il-ma'aasat  
المقاسات  
Sizes



Clothing sizes in Egypt follow the European system. You will need the table below to do the conversions.

MEN'S SIZES								
Shirts								
American size	17.5	17	16.5	16	15.5	15	14.5	14
European size	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36
Other clothes								
American size	48	46	44	42	40	38	36	34
European size	58	56	54	52	50	48	46	44



WOMEN'S SIZES							
Blouses							
American size	44	42	40	38	36	34	32
European size	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
Other clothes							
American size		18	16	14	12	10	8
European size		46	44	42	40	38	36



mahallaat il-bi' aala wil-' aghziya (is-soobar maarkit)

## محلات البقالة والأغذية (السوبر ماركت)

Groceries and Food Stores (Supermarkets)

18

Shopping for food can be another interesting experience during your stay in Egypt. Here are some helpful words.

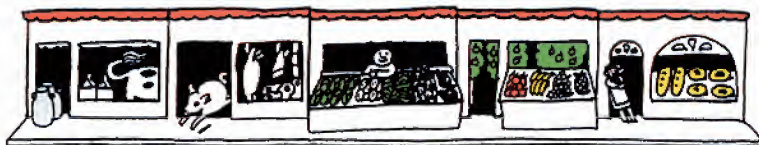
laban  
لبن  
milk

lahma  
لحمة  
meat

khuDaar  
خضار  
vegetables

fawaakih  
فواكه  
fruits

Makhhaz  
مخبز  
bakery



samak  
سمك  
fish

halwa  
حلوى  
candy

halawiyyaat wi- faTaayir  
حلويات وفطائر  
pastry

'aays krem  
ايس كريم  
ice cream

Khumaar  
خمور  
wine



Here is a list of vegetables and fruits you will see at a local vegetable and fruit market.

### if-fawaakih الفواكه Fruit

mooz  
موز  
bananas

bar'itun  
برقوق  
plums

burru' aan  
برتقال  
orange

shammagham  
شمام  
cantaloupe

baTTiikh  
بطيخ  
watermelon

'ananaas  
أناناس  
pineapple



al-khuDaar  
الخضار  
Vegetables

bissilla  
بصلة  
peas  
filfil 'akhDar  
فلفل أخضر  
green pepper

faSoolya  
فاصوليا  
green beans  
khass  
خس  
lettuce

TamaaTim  
طماطم  
tomato  
bitingaan  
بتنجان  
eggplant

khiyaar  
خيار  
cucumbers

kuusa  
كوسه  
zucchini

al-'awzan wa al-maqaayis  
الأوزان والمقاييس  
Weights and Measures



to weigh

yiwzin

يوزن

weight

wazn

وزن

Egyptians use the metric system. Here are two tables with the equivalents.

WEIGHT EQUIVALENTS	
454 grams	one pound
227 grams	half a pound
28.35 grams	one ounce

LIQUID EQUIVALENTS	
0.473 liter	one pint
0.946 liter	one quart
3.785 liters	one gallon



lafit wara' twaalit  
لفة ورق تواليت  
a roll of toilet paper



'ilbit halawjyyaat  
علبة حلويات  
a box of candy



kiis sukkar (khamsa kiilo)  
كيس سكر  
(خمسة كيلو)  
a bag of sugar



righiif 'eesh baladi  
رغيف عيش بلدي  
baladi bread (local  
pita bread with bran)



kiilo baTaaTis  
كيلو بطاطس  
a kilogram of  
potatoes



'izaaizit ribiit  
زجاجة نبيت  
a bottle of wine



taZakkur  
تذكر  
Remember

min faDlak `iddiini  
من فضلك إيديني

Please give me \_\_\_\_\_

min faDlak `iwzin li  
من فضلك إوزن لي

Please weigh for me \_\_\_\_\_

How much?

bikaam  
بكام

Do you have?

'andak  
عندك

## Exercises

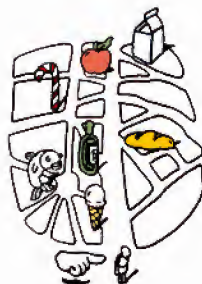
Translate the following questions and phrases.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ إوزن لي كيلو بطاطس.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ إدبني كرتونة بيض.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ بكام كيلو اللبن؟
4. \_\_\_\_\_ بكام كيلو اللحم؟
5. \_\_\_\_\_ عندك علبة شاي؟



## سوق الخضار The Market

One place you should not overlook is the vegetable and fruit market. These have more fresh stocks of vegetables and fruits than the regular grocery stores, and they offer a feast of sights and smells. The local people are eager to sell their produce, and bargaining the prices in a local market is an art in itself and also a lot of fun. Sometimes the salesman will allow you to sample his goods to confirm quality.



## ANSWERS

1. Weigh a kilo of potatoes (for me).
2. Give me a carton of eggs.
3. How much is a kilo of milk?
4. How much is a kilo of meat?
5. Do you have a pack (box) of tea?

‘izzaay ‘aruuh li...?  
إزاي أروح ل...?  
How do I go to...?

### Exercises

Look at the map below. Hani is at the ice cream shop. Let's show him how to get the items in this order: (1) bread, (2) apples, (3) fish.



The following expressions will help:

Go straight ahead	'ims'hii 'ala Tuul إمشي على طول
Turn right	'udkhul yimiin أدخل يمين
Turn left	'udkhul shimaal أدخل شمال
Go across one street	'addi ish-shaari عدي الشارع
On your right	'ala yimiinak على يمينك
On your left	'ala shimaalak على شمالك
Second street on your right	taani shaari' yimiin ثاني شارع يمين
Third street on your left	taalit shaari' shimaal ثالث شارع شمال

Pass the intersection	‘addi it-taqaaTu’ عدي التقاطع
Ahead (in front of) you	‘uddamak قدامك
Turn your back to...	‘iddii DaHrak li إدي ظهرك ل...
You will find	tilaa`ii تلاقي
Fruit stand	kush/k fakha كشك فاكهة

1. How can he get from the ice cream shop to the bakery?

---



---

2. How can he get from the bakery to the fruit stand?

---



---

3. How can he get from the fruit stand to the fish market?

---



---

## ANSWERS

1. أمشي على طول عدي لتقاطعني. تلاقي المحل المخبز.  
 2. إدي ظهرك للمخبز وعدي لتقاطعني. تلاقي كشك الفاكهة.  
 3. إدي ظهرك لكشك الفاكهة و أمشي على طول عدي لتقاطعني. تلاقي محل السمك.  
 4. أمشي على طول عدي لتقاطعني. تلاقي المحل المخبز.  
 5. إدي ظهرك للمخبز وعدي لتقاطعني. تلاقي كشك الفاكهة.  
 6. إدي ظهرك لكشك الفاكهة و أمشي على طول عدي لتقاطعني. تلاقي محل السمك.



An Egyptian drugstore is actually a pharmacy that carries mostly prescription medicine. However, you can buy shampoos, vitamins, and cosmetics there. Pharmacists speak English well, just like physicians, since all their classes at the schools of medicine and pharmacy were in English. Your prescriptions will be filled on the spot. However, it would be wise to bring a supply of your prescription medicines with you to Egypt as they may not be available there. Most pharmacies have a cosmetics counter and baby items too.

Let's take a look at some of the names for frequently needed items.

miraaya

مرآة

mirror

mishṭ

مشط

comb

maskara

مسكرة

mascara

furshit shār

فرشاة شعر

hairbrush

ʿisree shār

إسبراي شعر

hair spray

muzil Talaa' ʿazaafir

مزيل طلاء الأظافر

nail polish remover

furshit ʿasnaan

فرشاة أسنان

toothbrush

ma'guun ʿasnaan

معجون أسنان

toothpaste

ʾahmar shifaah (ruuj)

احمر شفاه (رؤج)

lipstick

qism mustahDaraat it-tajmīl  
قسم مستحضرات التجميل  
The Toiletries Section



MUNA:

I need some face cream,  
please.

ʾana mihtaaga kireem wish min faḌlak.

أنا محتاجة كريم وش من فضلك.

CLERK:

Do you prefer a certain  
brand?

bi-tfaḌḌalii nooʿ muʿayyan?

بتفضلي نوع معين؟

MUNA:	Anything imported.	'ayy haga mustawrada. اي حاجة مستوردة.
CLERK:	Here it is. We have all makeup items: lipstick, mascara, nail polish, and hair dyes.	itfaDDali. 'andina kul mustalzamaat il-makyaaj. ruuj, maskara, Talaa' `zaafir, sabghit sha'ar. اتفضللي. عندنا كل مستلزمات المكياج روج. مسكرة. طلاء. أظافر. صبغة شعر.
MUNA:	I want dark red lipstick and mascara as well.	'aayza ruuj ahmar ghaami" wi-maskara kamaan. عايزه روج أحمر غامق ومسكرة كمان.
	Do you have diapers for the baby?	fi 'andak daayparz l-il-beebi? فيه عندك دايبرز للبيبي؟
CLERK:	Of course. What size?	Tab'an kaam il-ma'aas? طبعاً كام المقاس؟
MUNA:	Three. I need talcum powder also.	talaata. wi ya reet budrit talk kamaan. ثلاثة وبابت بودرة تالك كمان.
CLERK:	We have everything. One moment.	kulluh mawguud. lahZa wahda. كله موجود. لحظة واحدة.
	<i>(After handing Muna what she needs, the clerk suggests:)</i>	
CLERK:	We have a marvelous collection of perfumes. They have just come from Paris.	'andinaa tash/kiilit parfaanaat raa' fra lissa gaaya min bariis. عندنا تشكيلة بارفانات رائعة ليشه جاية من باريس.
MUNA:	Thank you, not now.	muts'hakkira. mish dilwa'tii. متشكيرة مش دلوقتي.

ʿadawaat Danuuriyya  
أدوات ضرورية  
Necessary Items

Copy the names of these items in the spaces provided.

makanit bilaa' a b-il-kahraba  
ماكينة حلاقة  
بالكهرباء  
electric shaver



dyudurant  
ديودورانت  
deodorant



makanit bilaa' a  
ماكينة حلاقة  
razor



'amwaas bilaa' a  
امواس حلاقة  
razor blades



sagaayir  
سجائر  
cigarettes



walla'a  
ولاعة  
lighter



f-iS-Saydaliyya  
في الصيدلية  
At the Pharmacy

If you are sick and need some over-the-counter medicine, the following expressions will help. Just put the name of the illness or the symptom in the blank.



ana ʿaayiz dawa li \_\_\_\_\_ ana ʿaayiza ʿash/tiri dawa li \_\_\_\_\_

أنا عابز دواء ل \_\_\_\_\_ أنا عابزة أشترى دواء ل \_\_\_\_\_

I (s.m.) need some medicine for \_\_\_\_\_ I (s.f.) want to buy medicine for \_\_\_\_\_

ʿuTn Tibbi  
قطن طبي  
tampons

muDDaad l-il-humuuDa  
مضاد للحموضة  
an antacid

kuhuul  
كحول  
alcohol

muTabhiir  
مطهر  
antiseptic

ʿaspiriin  
اسبرين  
aspirin

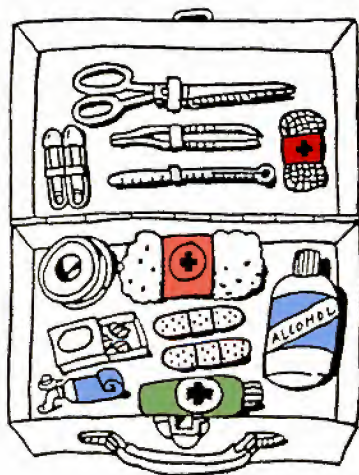
DammaaDaat  
ضمادات  
bandages

ʿuTn  
قطن  
cotton

ʿaTra l-il-ʿeen  
قطرة للعين  
eye drops

yuuD  
يود  
iodine

irruummir  
ترمومتر  
a thermometer



bard  
برد  
a cold

imsaak  
امساك  
constipation

kuhha nashfa/ bi-balgham  
كحة ناشفة/  
بلغم  
dry cough/phlegm

ishaal  
إسهال  
diarrhea

homma  
حمى  
a fever

SuDaac  
صداع  
a headache

dookha (ghathayaan)  
دوخة (غثيان)  
nausea

infilwanza  
انفلونزا  
the flu

sinaani bi-tiwgaʿni  
اسناني بتوجعني  
a toothache

miʿditi (baTni) wagaʿni  
معدتي (بطني)  
وجعاني  
an upset stomach



## Exercise

Match the Arabic names for some symptoms with their English equivalents.

صداع	1.	a. a cold
انفلونزا	2.	b. a fever
بطني وجعاني	3.	c. a headache
إمساك	4.	d. a toothache
إسهال	5.	e. constipation
برد	6.	f. a cough
كحة	7.	g. diarrhea
حمى	8.	h. nausea
أسناني بتوجعني	9.	i. flu
غثيان (دوخة)	10.	j. I have an upset stomach.

## Exercise

Here is your shopping list. Can you translate the items into Arabic for the cashier?

1. an antacid	_____
2. alcohol	_____
3. an antiseptic	_____
4. bandages	_____
5. a thermometer	_____
6. shampoo	_____
7. deodorant	_____
8. face cream	_____
9. toothpaste	_____
10. rouge	_____

## ANSWERS

1. مسكن حموضة، 2. كحول، 3. مطهر، 4. ضمادات، 5. ميزان حرارة، 6. شامبو، 7. (مزيل الرائحة)، 8. بيوتريزات، 9. كريم وشم، 10. (الحمرة للوجه).

Matching: 1. e., 2. f., 3. j., 4. c., 5. g., 6. a., 7. f., 8. b., 9. d., 10. h.



maghsala wi-tanDiif b-il-bukhaar

# مغسلة وتنظيف البخار

Laundry, Dry Cleaners

20



yikwi  
بكوي  
to iron

yinashtif  
ينشف  
to dry

yushTuf  
يشطف  
to rinse

yighsil  
يغسل  
to wash

You may be able to have your shirts, blouses, and underwear washed at the hotel for a modest price. There will also probably be an ironing board and iron on your floor. Simply ask the maid. Or you may want to try out the laundromat and dry cleaner's.

mashuu' ghasil  
مسحوق غسيل  
detergent



maghsala  
مغسلة  
laundromat



tarabeez it makwa  
ترابيزة مكواة  
ironing board



makwa  
مكواة  
iron



mugallif  
مجفف  
dryer



ghassaala kahruba-"iya  
غسالة كهربائية  
washing machine



## Useful Expressions



You will probably want to use the laundry services of the hotel where you stay. These expressions may be useful.

Do you have a laundry service?

‘andukum khidmit ghasiil malaabis?  
عندكم خدمة غسيل ملابس؟

I have some clothes that need to be washed.

‘andi shuwayyit hudum ‘aayza titghisil  
عندي شوية هدموم عايزة تنغسل.

Please sew on this button.

mumkin tikhayyaTi li iz-zuraar da?  
ممکن تخيطي لي الزرار ده؟

Can you mend this sleeve?

mumkin tikhayaTi kumm il-‘amiis da?  
ممکن تخيطي كمّ القميص ده؟

Can you iron this shirt?

mumkin tikwi li il-‘amiis?  
ممکن تكوي لي القميص؟

Could you have my suit dry-cleaned?

mumkin tinaDDaf badlii b-il-bukhaar?  
ممکن تنظف بدلتي بالخار؟  
‘iw‘a tinaDDafha b-il-mayya.  
[وعي تنظفها بالمية.]

Can you remove this stain?

mumkin tiziil il-bu‘aa di?  
ممکن تزيل البقعة دي؟

Would you send the shirt to the iron shop?

mumkin tib‘at il-‘amiis lil-makwagii?  
ممکن تبعث القميص للمكوي؟

### Exercise

Now fill in the blanks using the words and expressions found above.

- ممکن \_\_\_\_\_ لي \_\_\_\_\_ ده؟  
button sew on
- ممکن \_\_\_\_\_ القميص \_\_\_\_\_ ده؟  
to the iron shop send
- \_\_\_\_\_ نظفها بالمية. نظفها \_\_\_\_\_  
dry cleaning beware
- عندي \_\_\_\_\_ على \_\_\_\_\_ ممکن \_\_\_\_\_  
remove it sleeve stain

### ANSWERS

1. ممکن - لي - ده؟  
2. ممکن - القميص - ده؟  
3. نظفها بالمية. نظفها -  
4. عندي - على - ممکن -

shakaawi  
شكاوي  
Complaints



Hani sent his clothes to the hotel laundromat. He had never had a problem before, but this time there is a problem.

First, study the following expressions:

I am going to complain to the manager.

ha-shitiki l-il-mudiir  
ها شتكى للمدير.

Are you kidding me? (When someone takes your complaint lightly.)

inta ha-thazzar ma'aaya  
انت ها تهز معايا؟

Do you hear me?

inta saami' ?  
انت سامع؟

The shirt is scorched (burned).

il-'amiis mahruu'  
القميص محروق.

Trust me, the problem will be solved.  
(lit.: Put a summer watermelon in your stomach.)

huTT fi baTnak baTTiikha Seefi.  
حط في بطنك بطبخة صيفي.

What color are they, sir?

lunhum `eeh ya fandim?  
لونهم ايه يا أفندم؟

Read the following dialogue between Hani and the laundromat clerk, and answer the questions that follow.



- هاني (HANI) الو...المغسلة.  
 الموظف (CLERK) تحت أمرك يا أفندم.  
 هاني انتو باعتين ملابس داخلية حريمي ليه؟  
 الموظف يمكن بتوع المدام يا أفندم؟  
 هاني لا أمش بتوعها. وكمان فين شراباتي.  
 الموظف لونهم ايه يا أفندم؟  
 هاني واحد احمر وواحد اخضر.  
 الموظف عندنا ابيض، ينفع يا أفندم؟  
 هاني انت ها تهز معايا، لو ماجاتش الحاجة في  
 خلال نص ساعة، ها شتكي للمدير، انت سامع؟  
 الموظف إن شاء الله هانلاقبها يا أفندم، حظ في بطنك  
 بطيخة صيفي.  
 هاني كمان القميص محروق!  
 الموظف نشترى واحد جديد يا أفندم.

### Questions

1. What mistake did the laundromat make?
2. What are the colors of Hani's socks?
3. What did Hani threaten to do if his clothes did not show up in half an hour?
4. What did the clerk suggest as a way to compensate Hani for his scorched shirt?

Check the English translation below.

### ANSWERS

HANI:	Ala, dry cleaning.
CLERK:	At your service sir.
HANI:	Why did you send me a lady's underwear?
CLERK:	Probably they are your wife's.
HANI:	No, they are not hers.
CLERK:	What are their colors, sir?
HANI:	One is red and the other is green.
CLERK:	We have white. Is it okay with you?
HANI:	Are you kidding me? If my stuff is not here within half an hour, I will complain to the manager. You hear me?

bitaari / bitaari  
بتاعي / بتوعي  
Mine

Another way of showing possession in Egyptian Arabic, in addition to using possessive pronouns, is through the use of the word بتاع ("belonging to"), to which possessive pronouns are attached. (ت) is added to بتاع when the object it refers to is a singular feminine بتاعي (bitaa'ti). بتاع changes to بتوع if the object is plural (masculine or feminine).



MY+NOUN		
الكتاب بتاعي	كتابي my book	My book (m. sing.)
المكتبة بتاعتي	مكتبتي my library	My library (f. sing.)
الكتب بتوعي	كتبي my books	My books (pl.)

بتاع MORE PRONOUNS WITH		
This is mine	ده بتاعي	انا
This is yours (s.m.)	ده بتاعك	انت
This is yours (s.f.)	ده بتاعك	انت
This is yours (pl.)	ده بتاعكم	انتو
This is his	ده بتاعه	هو
This is hers	ده بتاعها	هي
This is theirs	ده بتاعهم	هم
This is ours	ده بتاعنا	إحنا



kuwafeer sayyidaat

صالون حلاقة / كوافير سيدات  
Barber Shop Beauty Salon

21

kuwafeer sayyidaat

كوافير سيدات  
Beauty Salon

sha'ra  
شقرء  
blond



samra  
سمراء  
brunette



'uSayyar  
قصير  
short



Tawil  
طويل  
long



sha'r  
شعر  
hair



fursha  
فرشة  
brush



sprey l-ish-shar'  
سبراي  
للشعر  
hairspray



silif' l-ish-shar'  
يلف الشعر  
set



shambu  
شامبو  
shampoo



ma'aSS  
مقص  
scissors



masaage l-il-wish  
مساج للوش  
facial  
massage



maaniikeer  
مانيكير  
manicure



tassriha  
تسريحة  
hairdo



mugaffil l-ish-shar'  
مجفف  
للشعر  
hair dryer



roolo  
رولو  
rollers



Here are some useful expressions for the beauty parlor. Study them, then answer the questions that follow.

I'd like an appointment tomorrow.

'aayza ma'aad bukra  
عابزة ميعاد بكره.

Could you blow-dry my hair?

mumkin tinashshif sha'ri bis-sishwaar  
ممکن تنشيف شعري بالسشوار.

Could you cut and set my hair?

mumkin tu'uss wi-thiff sha'ri  
ممکن تقص وتلف شعري؟

I need a color rinse.

'aayza 'aSbugh sha'rii  
عابزة أصبغ شعري

Cut it shorter, please.

'aSSar shuwayya min faDlak  
قَصّر شوية من فضلك.

Leave it long, please.

sübh Tawüil min faDlak  
سيبه طويل من فضلك.

## 'aSSa قصة Haircut

Muna decided to go to a beauty shop.



HAIRDRESSER: What would you like to do  
(with your hair) today?

tihbibbi nîmil 'eeh in-naharda?  
تحبي نعمل ايه النهارده؟

MUNA: I'd like to wash my hair, have  
a haircut, and set my hair.

'aayza 'aghsil sha'rii wi-'a'uss wi ba'deen  
'aliff' sha'rii.  
عابزة اغسل شعري واقص وبعددين ألف شعري.

HAIRDRESSER: Would you like a manicure,  
madam?

tihbibbi nîmil maniikeer madam?  
تحبي نعمل مانيكير مدام؟



MUNA:	No, not today.	la' mish in-naharda. لا مش النهارده.
HAIRDRESSER:	Would you like to dye your hair?	tihibbi nuSbugh تحبي نصبغ؟
MUNA:	Good idea. Make it dark black.	fikra kuwayyasa. فكرة كويسة . أصبغ أسود غامق.
HAIRDRESSER:	OK.	`ookec. أوكي
(After he is finished.)		
HAIRDRESSER:	What do you think, madam?	`eeh ra'yik ya madaam? إيه رأيك يا مدام؟
MUNA:	Oh God! What is this ugly color?	ya kharaabi! `eeh il-loon il-wihish da. يا خرابي! إيه اللون الوحش ده.
HAIRDRESSER:	Don't worry, madam. I can make it blond (lit. yellow) if you like.	wa-laa yihimmik ya madaam. nighayyaruh `aSfar lau tihibbi. ولا يهمك يا مدام. نغيره أصفر لو تحبي.



Saaleon il-hilaa'a  
**صالون الحلاقة**  
Barber Shop



hal'aa'  
**حلاق**  
barber



yihla'  
**يحلّق**  
shave



yihla' li-nafsu  
**يحلّق لنفسه**  
shave oneself



muus hilaa'a  
**موس حلاقة**  
razor



shanub  
شَنْبُ  
moustache



'asarrāh sharrī  
اسرَّحْ شَعْرِي  
to comb/brush  
one's own hair



yu'uss  
يُقَصِّصُ  
cut



yisarrāh  
يسرَّحْ  
he combs/  
brushes



## Useful Phrases

Here are some useful expressions for the barbershop.

Would you like to cut it short ?

tihibb ti' aSSar?  
تُحِبُّ تَقْصِرُ؟

Shorten the back and leave it long in the front.

'aSSar min warā, wi siibuh Tawīl min 'uddaam  
فَقْصِرْ مِنْ وَرَاءَ، وَسَيِّبُهُ طَوِيلَ مِنْ أَدْنَى

Can I shampoo first?

mumkin nighsil bish-shaambu il-'awwīl?  
مُمْكِنُ نَغْسَلُ بِالشَّامْبُو الْأَوَّلِ؟

Good idea.

'ahsan barDu.  
أَحْسَنُ بَرَضُهُ.

Hani needs a haircut. He is at the front desk in the hotel lobby.

HANI: Do you have a good barbershop in the hotel?

Andukum Saloon hilaa' a kuwayyis f-il-fundu' ?  
عِنْدَكُمْ صَالُونُ حِلَالَةَ كُوَيْيسٍ فِي الْفُنْدُقِ؟

HOTEL CLERK: Of course, sir.

Tab' an ya afandim.  
طَبْعًا يَا أَفَنْدَم.

HANI: Do I need to wait long?

laazim astanna kittir?  
لَا زَمَ اسْتَنْنِي كَثِيرًا؟

HOTEL CLERK:	I do not think so.	ma aftikirs/h ما افتكيرش.
<i>(At the barber's)</i>		
BARBER:	Welcome. Do you want a shave or a haircut?	ahlan wa sahlan, da'n walla shar? أهلاً وسهلاً. ذفن ولا شعر؟
HANI:	I'd like a haircut.	sha'r bass. شعر بس.
BARBER:	Would you like to cut it short?	tihibb ti'aSSar? تحب نقصر؟
HANI:	Short in the back and long in the front.	'aSSar min wara, wi siibuh Tawil min 'uddaam قصر من وراء وسيبيه طويل من قدام.
BARBER:	May I shampoo first?	mumkin nighsil b-ish-shambu il-awwil? ممکن نغسل بالشامبو الأول؟
HANI:	Good idea.	ahsan barDu. أحسن برضه.
<i>(After cutting his hair)</i>		
BARBER:	Is this a good length?	iT-Tuul da kuwayyis? الطول ده كويس؟
HANI:	Good, but make it a little shorter on the sides.	kuwayyis, laakin aSSar il-gawaanib shuwayya. كويس لكن قصر الجوانب شوية.
BARBER:	Would you like to cut the sideburns?	tihibb ash'il lak is-sawaalif? تحب أشيل لك السوالف؟
HANI:	No, no, don't do that. Only make them shorter.	la', la', isw'a ti'mil kida, 'aSSarhum bass. لا. لا إوعى تعمل كده. قصرهم بس.
BARBER:	OK. Would you like to comb your hair straight back?	haaDir, tihibb tisarrah sha'rak la-wara? حاضر. تحب تسرح شعرك لوراء.
HANI:	No, I have a part on the left.	la', ba-fru' min ish-shimaal. لا بافرق من الشمال.
BARBER:	Would you like hairspray?	tihibb spreey sha'r? تحب سبراى شعر؟

HANI:	No, thanks. How much do I owe you?	la' shukran. il-hisaab kaan?	لا شكراً. الحساب كام؟
BARBER	Just thirty pounds.	talatiin gineeh bass.	ثلاثين جنيه بس.

### Exercise

Translate the following sentences into Arabic.

- How much do I owe you? \_\_\_\_\_
- No, no, don't do that. \_\_\_\_\_
- Is this a good length? \_\_\_\_\_
- I do not think so. \_\_\_\_\_

### ANSWERS

١. كم لك من الدين؟
٢. لا، لا، لا تفعل ذلك.
٣. هل هذا طوله جيد؟
٤. لا أعتقد ذلك.



kushk il-garaayid

**كشك الجرائد****The Newsstand**

al-adawaat ul-maktabiyya wa-mustalzamaat al-makaaatib

**الأدوات المكتبية ومستلزمات المكاتب****Stationery Goods, Office Supplies****22**

kushk il-garaayid

**كشك الجرائد****The Newsstand**

English-language newspapers from overseas and Egypt's number one English language newspaper, *Al-Ahram Weekly*, are available at the newsstands in major hotels. You can also buy *Cairo Times* and *Egypt Today* from downtown newsstands. Egyptian post offices sell stamps, envelopes, and money orders only. If you need postcards or maps, you will have to get them in bookstores.



sagaayir  
سجائر  
cigarettes



Tawaabi  
طوابع  
stamps



magalla  
مجلة  
magazine



(gurmaan) garikda  
جريدة (جرائد)  
newspaper



kuruut  
كروت  
postcards

Hani is looking for newspapers in English. He has the following conversation with the salesman in a newsstand.

**HANI:** Do you have newspapers in English, please?

‘andak garaayid b-il-ingiliizi min faDlak?  
عندك جرائد بالانجليزي من فضلك؟

**CLERK:** Yes, I have *Al-Ahram Weekly*, *The New York Times*, *Time Magazine*, and *Newsweek* as well.

‘away, ‘andi il- *Ahram Weekly* wi-‘andi *New York Times* wi-‘andii magallit il-*Time* il- ‘amrikiya w-il-*Newsweek* kamaan.

أبوه عندي الأهرام ويكلي وعندي نيويورك تايمز وعندي مجلة النايم الأمريكية والنيوزويك كمان.

HANI:	Excellent. Give me <i>Al-Ahram Weekly</i> and <i>Newsweek</i> .	mumtaaz, `iddiini il- <i>Ahram Weekly</i> w-il- <i>Newsweek</i> . ممتاز، إيديني الأهرام وبكلي والنيوزويك.
CLERK:	Here they are. Do you like historical ("Pharaonic") postcards?	itfaDDal, tihibb kuruurt far'ooonii? إنفضل، تحب كروت فرعوني؟
HANI:	Show me what you have.	warriini `illi `andak. وريني اللي عندك.
CLERK:	Abul hool (the sphinx), Saqqara, Abusinbil (the temple), and the pyramids.	`abu il-hool, sa'aara, abu-sunbul, il-'ahraam. أبو الهول، سقارم، أبو سنبل، الأهرام.
HANI:	I like them. I will take them all.	hilwiin ba-shtriibum kulluhum. حلوين حاشترهيم كلهم.
CLERK:	Here it is. You owe me 24 pounds, only.	itfaDDal, il-hisaab `arbaya wi-`ishtriin gineeh bass. اتفضل، الحساب 42 جنيه بس.
HANI:	Here is the money. Do you have stamps?	itfaDDal, `andak Tawaabi? اتفضل، عندك طوايح؟
CLERK:	Unfortunately, no. You can get them at this bookstore next door.	la` l-il-'asaf, ba-tlaa' f-il-maktaba `illi ganbina di. لا للأسف، ها تلاقي في المكتبة اللي جنبنا دي.
HANI:	Thanks.	shukran. شكراً.
CLERK:	You are welcome.	`afwan. عفواً.

f-il-maktaba  
**في المكتبة**  
**At the Stationery Store**

Here are some of the items you might want to purchase at the stationery store.

‘alam gaaf  
**قلم جاف**  
 pen



zarf (zuruf)  
**ظرف**  
 (ظروف)  
 envelope



‘alam ruSaaS  
**قلم**  
**رصاص**  
 pencil



nawata  
**نوتة**  
 notebook



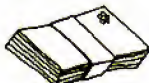
kheeT  
**خيطة**  
 string



seelootip  
**سيلوتيب**  
 transparent  
 tape



ruzmit wara'  
**رزمة ورق**  
 writing paper



karrasa  
**كراسة**  
 writing pad





khan il-khalili  
خان الخليلي  
Khan il-Khalily

Khan il-Khalily is considered the most important souvenir market in Cairo. The market was built in 1382, in the heart of the Islamic Cairo area. You can find many different types of souvenirs in Khan il-Khalily.



Mother of pearl box  
صندوق صدف (مجوهرات)



Queen Nefertiti papyrus.  
الملكة نفرتيتي على ورق بردي



Porcelain vase  
فأزة فرعونى بورسلين

Hani visits a souvenir shop in Khan il-Khalily. Notice how he bargains with the clerk.

HANI:	Peace be upon you.	salaamu 'aleekum سلام عليكم.
CLERK:	And upon you <i>khawaaga</i> (foreigner).	wi 'aleekum is-salaam yaa khawaaga. وعليكم السلام يا خواجه.
HANI:	I am not a <i>khawaaga</i> ! I am Egyptian like you.	khawaagit `ceh! anaa maSrii zayyak. خواجه إيه! أنا مصري زيّك.
CLERK:	Welcome. We have the best souvenirs in Egypt.	ahlan wa sahtan. 'andinaa ahsan suuviniir fii maSr. أهلاً وسهلاً . عندنا أحسن سوفيونير في مصر.
HANI:	Do you have papyrus?	'andak wara' bardii عندك ورق بردي؟



CLERK:	Of course, and statues of Nefertiti and Tutankhamen.	Tab'aan wi tamaasiil li-nivertiitii wi qinaa' tuut 'ankh amuun. طبعاً وتماثيل لنفرتيتي وقناع نوت عنخ امون.
HANI:	I like this historical ("Pharaonic") vase.	anaa 'aghaanii il-vaaza il-far'aunii dii. أنا عجباني الفازة الفرعوني دي.
CLERK:	It is for you. Its price is only 150 pounds.	maa tighlaash/ 'aleek. bimiyya wi khamstiin gineeh bass. ما تغلاش عليك. بمئة وخمسين جنيه بس.
HANI:	Too much. I will only take it for 100.	haraam 'aleek. ha-khudhaa bimiit gineeh bass. حرام عليك . حاذها بمئة بس.
CLERK:	It's a deal. I have a mother-of-pearl box for madam's jewelry.	halaal 'aleek. 'andii sanduu' SaDaF li-mugaw-haraat il-madaam. حلال عليك . عندي صندوق صدف للمجوهرات المدام.
HANI:	Show me.	warriinii وإني
CLERK:	There are small, medium, and big sizes.	fiih hagn Sughayyar wi mutawassit wi kibiiir. فيه حجم صغير ومتوسط وكبير.
HANI:	How much is the big one?	bikam il-kibiiir? بكam الكبير؟
CLERK:	This one is for 250 pounds.	da ba'a bimiteen wi khamstiin gineeh. ده بقى بمتين وخمسين جنيه.
HANI:	I will take it for 150 pounds.	ha-khudh biniyah wi khamstiin حاذه بمئة وخمسين.
CLERK:	No, impossible. Make it 200 pounds.	la' mish mumkin. khallihaa miteen gineeh. لامش ممكن . خليه متين جنيه.
HANI:	Fine. Here is the money.	maashi. ifaDDal il-filuus. ماشي. انفضل الفلوس.
CLERK:	Thank you. Do you need anything else?	shukran. mish 'aayiz haaga taaniia. شكراً. مش عايز حاجة ثاني.
HANI:	No, thanks. This is enough.	la' shukran. kida kifaaya. لا شكراً. كده كفاية.

## Exercise

Write the Arabic names of the following souvenirs.

1. Mother of pearl box \_\_\_\_\_
2. Queen Nefertiti papyrus \_\_\_\_\_
3. Porcelain vase \_\_\_\_\_



mahall il-muusiiqaa  
محل الموسيقى  
The Record Store

shirīṭ vīdiīoo  
شريط فيديو  
video cassette



sī dī  
سي دي  
CD (compact  
disc)



muusiqaa sha'bi-ya  
موسيقى  
شعبية  
folk music



muusiqaa klaasiik  
موسيقى  
كلاسيك  
classical music



raadyoo  
راديو  
radio



ṭilivīzyoon  
تلفزيون  
television



## ANSWERS

١. صندوق صحن (هجوميات)
٢. كؤوس بريق على بريق بريق
٣. قارة قمرية بريق بريق

mahall jitaSwair  
محَلّ التّصوِير  
Photo Shop



yiTbaa  
يطبع  
to print



baTTari-ya  
بطارية  
battery



dividi pleeyar  
ديفيدي بلاير  
DVD player



laptop  
لاپتوب  
laptop computer



kamiraa  
كاميرا  
camera



kamiraa viidyoo  
كاميرا فيديو  
video camera



kumputaar  
كمبيوتر  
computer



At the photo shop Muna wants to buy a memory card and batteries for her digital camera.

MUNA: I want batteries for my digital camera.

'ayza baTTariyyaat lil- kamiraa il-dijital.  
عايزه بطاريات للكاميرا الديجيتال.

CLERK: How many megapixels is your camera?

il-kamira bita'tik kaam piksil?  
الكاميرا بتاعتك كام ميجابيكسل؟

MUNA: Eight.

tamanya.  
ثمانية.

CLERK: Here are the batteries for the digital camera.

wi'aadi baTTariyyaat il-dijital.  
وادي بطاريات الديجيتال.

MUNA: Do you have a memory card?  
I mean "kart zakira."

'andak mimori kard ? 'a' Sud kart zakira.  
عندك ميموري كارد؟ أقصد كارت ذاكرة.

CLERK: Of course we have it. How many megabytes?

'andina Tab'an. kaam migabayits ?  
عندنا طبعاً، كام ميجابايت؟

MUNA: Five hundred and twelve.

khumsmiyya wi-itnashar.

خمسمية وإتناشر.

CLERK: Here is the card. Thus, the cost is 400 pounds.

itfaDDali il-kart. il-hisaab kida yib'aa rub'miit gineeh.

إتفضلي الكارت. الحساب كده ببقى ٤٠٠ جنيه.

MUNA: Here it is.

itfaDDal.

اتفضل.

CLERK: Thank you.

sh/ukran.

شكراً

Look at the following pictures and write their names in the spaces provided.

1.



\_\_\_\_\_

2.



\_\_\_\_\_

3.



\_\_\_\_\_

4.



\_\_\_\_\_

5.



\_\_\_\_\_

6.



\_\_\_\_\_

7.



8.



‘aayiz

عايز

Wanting with عايز

The word عايز is used in Egyptian Arabic to express the equivalent of the English verb “to want”:

He wants	‘aayiz	هو عايز
She wants	‘aayza	هي عايزه
They want	‘aayziin	هم عايزين
You, m.s., want	‘aayiz	انت عايز
You, f.s., want	‘aayza	انت عايزه
You, pl., want	‘aayziin	هم عايزين
I want	‘aayiz	انا عايز
We want	‘aayziin	إحنا عايزين

## ANSWERS

1. سي سي 2. اسطوانات 3. راديو 4. تلفزيون 5. حاسوب 6. (مستل) 7. عايز 8. عايزه



'ikhSaa' li baSariyyaat  
اخصائي بصريات  
optician



naDDaraa  
نظارة  
glasses



shambar  
شمبر  
frame



'adasaat laaSiqa  
عدسات لاصقة  
contact lenses

fi mahall in-naDDaraat  
في محل النظارات  
At the Optician's



Read the following dialogue.

- HANI: My glasses are broken. Can you fix them please?  
naDDaartii inkasarit. Mumkin tiSSallahha min faDlak?  
نظارتني انكسرت. ممكن تصلّحها من فضلك؟
- OPTICIAN: The lens or the frame?  
il-'adasaat wallaa ish- shambar?  
العدسات ولا الشمبر.
- HANI: The frame is twisted and one of the lenses is broken.  
ish-shambar it'awag wi fiih 'adasa maksuura.  
الشمبر اتعوج وفيه عدسة مكسورة.
- OPTICIAN: Do you have the prescription for the glasses?  
ma'aak kashf naDDara?  
معاك كشف نظارة؟

HANI:	What do you mean? I have the lens measurements.	ya'nii `eeh? ma'aaya ma'aas il-sadasaat. يعني إيه؟ معايا مقاس العدسات.
OPTICIAN:	This is exactly what I want.	bizzabT, hu-wa da il-maTluub. بالظبط. هو ده المطلوب.
<i>(Hani hands the measurement to the optician.)</i>		
OPTICIAN:	You can come tomorrow to pick them up.	ti`dar tiigii bukra taakhudhum تقدر تيجي بكرة تاخذهم.
HANI:	What time?	issa'a kaam? الساعة كام؟
OPTICIAN:	Same time (as now).	Zayyi dilwa`ti kida زي دلوقت كده.
HANI:	Thanks. Good-bye.	shukran ma'a issalama شكراً مع السلامة.
OPTICIAN:	Good-bye.	allaah yisallimak. الله يسلمك.

taShih al-abzi-ya' il-gizam  
تصليح الأحذية / الجزم  
Shoe Repair



rubaaT gazma  
رباط جزمة  
shoelace



na`l  
نعل  
insole



shihshih  
شيشيش  
slippers



gazma  
جزمة  
shoes

All around town you are likely to see tiny shoeshine and shoe-repair booths. At the booths you can ask for minor repairs. For major repairs, you should bring your shoes or boots to the shoe-repair shops.

MUNA:	Can you repair my shoes, please?	munkin tiSaallah gazmitti min faDlak? ممکن تصلح جزمتي من فضلك؟
COBBLER:	What is wrong with them?	malhaa? fihaa `eeh? مالها؟ فيها إيه؟

MUNA:	The heels are broken.	il-kaʿb itkasar. الكعب اتكسر.
COBBLER:	Please sit down. I will fix them in ten minutes.	itfaDDalii istirayyahii ʿashar daʿaayi'. Wi anaa haSSalahhaa lik إتفضلي استريحي ١٠ دقائق. وأنا أصلحها لك.
MUNA:	Thanks.	shukran شكراً.
COBBLER:	You're welcome.	ʿafwan عفواً.

Go over the material for the optician and shoe repair shops. Then see if you can express yourself in the following emergency situations.

1. You have broken your eyeglasses. Ask if they can be repaired.

---

2. Explain that you have broken a lens and the frame.

---

3. Tell your optician that you don't have a spare pair of glasses.

---

4. You have broken your heel. Tell the shoemaker what you need.

---

## ANSWERS

١. أتكسر نظائري. هل يمكن إصلاحها؟
٢. أتكسر عدسة النظارة وإطارها. أحتاج إلى عدسة جديدة وإطار جديد.
٣. أنا لا أملك زوجاً احتياطياً من النظارات.
٤. كسرت كعبتي. أحتاج إلى إصلاحها.



# ESSENTIAL SERVICES

khadamat asasiyya

خدمات أساسية



al-bank

البنك

The Bank

25

al-'umla  
العملة  
Currency

The Egyptian pound (جنيه, *gineeih*) is divided into 100 piasters. One piaster is قرش ('irsh). Here are the different denominations of the Egyptian pound.



quarter of a pound (25 piasters)

rub' gineeh

ربع جنيه

half a pound (50 piasters)

nuSS gineeh

نصف جنيه

5 pounds

khamisa gineeh

خمسة جنيه

10 pounds

'ashara gineeh

عشرة جنيه

20 pounds

'ishriin gineeh

عشرين جنيه

50 pounds

khamsiin gineeh

خمسين جنيه

100 pounds

miit gineeh

مئة جنيه

200 pounds

miteen gineeh

ميتين جنيه

## Exercise

How much is each of the following bank notes?



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_

## ANSWERS

1. 50 pounds 2. 100 pounds 3. 20 pounds (a half pound)

izzayy'  
إزاي  
How to...



yighayyar 'umla  
يغَيِّر (عملة)  
exchange (currency)



si'ra al-istibdaal  
سعر الاستبدال  
rate of exchange



yidfa'  
يدفع  
pay



yimDii  
يمضي  
sign



yif-tah hisaab  
يفتح حساب  
open an account



yi'mil wadli'a  
يعمل وديعه  
make a deposit



yis-hab  
يسحب  
make a withdrawal

Hani is at the bank located in his hotel. He needs to exchange some money.

- |         |   |   |
|---------|---|---|
| HANI:   | May I exchange 100 dollars please?  | mumkin aghayyar khumsniit duulaar amriikii<br>ممکن أغیر خمسمية دولار أمريكى.                      |
| TELLER: | May I see your passport, please?  | mumkin ilbaspoor min faDlak<br>ممکن الباسپور من فضلك؟   |
| HANI:   | Of course. Here it is.  | Tab'an itfaDDal<br>طبعاً إتفضل  |
| TELLER: | Do you want the money (them) in tens, twenties, or fifties (denominations)? | 'aayiz-hum 'asharaat walla 'ishriinaat walla khamsiinaat<br>عايزهم عشرات ولا عشرينات ولا خمسينات؟ |
| HANI:   | Hundreds, please.   | miyyaat min faDlak<br>مئات من فضلك.   |
| TELLER: | Here they are. Count them carefully before you leave.                       | itfaDDal ilmablagh. 'idduh ku-wayyis abl maa timshiil<br>اتفضل المبلغ. عده كويس قبل ما تمشي.      |

HANI: Of course. The sum is exact.

Daruurii, ilmablagh mazbuuT  
ضروري. المبلغ مضبوط.

TELLER: Good-bye.

ma'assalaama  
مع السلامة.

HANI: Good-bye.

allaah yisallimак  
الله يسلمك.

### Exercise

Now look at the pictures and say the words aloud. Then write them in the blanks provided.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

### ANSWERS

1. كتاب 2. شيكات سفير 3. سيارة 4. سفير 5. سيارة

## Moving to the Past with كان

Read the following short dialogue between someone who wants to exchange Egyptian pounds for dollars at a local bank. Notice how the clerk uses كان.

CLIENT:	Do you have dollars?	‘andukum dularaat عندكم دولارات.
CLERK:	We had them yesterday.	kaan ‘andinaa ‘imbaarih كان عندنا إمبراح.
CLIENT:	What do you mean by “We had”?	tu’ Sud ‘eeh bikaan ‘andinaa نقصد إيه بـ “كان عندي”؟
CLERK:	It means we were exchanging dollars yesterday and they are gone.	ya’nii kunna binghayyar dulaar ‘imbaarih wikhiliS يعني كنّا بنغيّر دولار إمبراح وخيلص.

كان (in different conjugations) is used to “move” the time of an event or a situation to the past, as shown in the following examples:

He had	كان عنده	He has	عنده
I had (with me)	كان معايا	I have	معايا
I was tired	كنت تعب	I am tired	أنا تعب
It was necessary, ought to	كان لازم	It is necessary that, must	لازم

When كان is followed by a verb in the imperfect, both كان and the following verb are conjugated for person and the combination is translated in the simple past or the past progressive:

I knew, I used to know.....كُنت أعرف

I was working, I used to work....كنت اشتغل

I have been disconnected.	il-khaTT in'aTar الخط انقطع.
Don't hang up.	maa tî filsh it-tilifoon مانقفلش التليفون.
Hello, may I speak to Hassan?	`aleo mumkin akallim hasan? ألو ممكن أكلّم حسن؟
telephone book	daftar it-tilifoonaat دفتر التليفونات.
Dial the number.	`uTlub ir-raḡam اطلب الرقم.
The line is busy.	il-khaTT mashghuul الخط مشغول.
Hello, this is Fatima.	`aleo faTma ma'aak ألو فاطمة معاك.
pay telephone	tilifoon bil 'umla تليفون بالعملة.
Lift the receiver.	irfa' issammaa 'a أرفع السّّاعة.
I can barely hear you.	`anaa san'ak bil'afya أنا سامعك بالعافية.

fi kushk itilifoon  
**في كشك التليفون**  
 At the Telephone Booth



## Useful Phrases and Questions

HANI	Hello! Hello! May I speak to Fatima, please?	Aloo aloo mumkin `akallim faTma min faDlak ممكن اكلم فاطمة من فضلك؟
A VOICE:	I can barely hear you. Please speak louder.	anaa sam`ak bil`afya أنا سامعك بالعافية. mumkin ti`allii Sootak min faDlak مممكن تعلّي صوتك من فضلك؟
HANI:	I'd like to speak to Fatima.	mumkin `akallim faTma مممكن اكلم فاطمة.
A VOICE:	You have the wrong number.	innimra ghalaT النمرة غلط.
HANI:	Sorry,	`aasif أسف.

### Exercise

Match the Arabic sentences with the English equivalents.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. May I speak to Fatima please?             | a. ممكن نطلب لي الرقم ده من فضلك؟ |
| 2. I can barely hear you.                    | b. الخط مشغول.                    |
| 3. Please speak louder.                      | c. فيه تليفون بالجملة هنا ؟       |
| 4. You have the wrong number.                | d. الخط انقطع.                    |
| 5. Sorry.                                    | e. النمرة غلط.                    |
| 6. Would you please dial this number for me? | f. ممكن اكلم فاطمة من فضلك؟       |
| 7. I have been disconnected.                 | g. أنا سامعك بالعافية.            |
| 8. The line is busy.                         | h. أسف.                           |
| 9. Is there a pay telephone here (around)?   | i. ممكن تعلّي صوتك من فضلك؟       |

### ANSWERS

1. f., 2. b., 3. l., 4. e., 5. h., 6. a., 7. d., 8. b., 9. c.



id-duktoor

الدكتور  
Doctor

duktoor il-asnaan

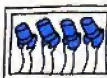
دكتور الأسنان  
Dentist

il-mustashfa

المستشفى  
Hospital

28

min ar-ra's ila 'aSaabi' il-qadam  
من الرأس الى أصابع القدم  
From Head to Toe

anf (manakhiir)  
أنف (مناخير)  
nose'een / 'iyyun  
عين/عيون  
eye / eyesshaar  
شعر  
hair'udhun (widp)  
أذن (ودن)  
earshanab  
شنب  
moustachefamm (bu')  
فم (بق)  
mouthraas  
رأس  
headwajh (wish)  
وجه (وش)  
facekhadd/  
khudud  
خد/خدود  
cheek/  
cheeksda'n  
ذقن  
chinlisaan  
لسان  
tongueasnaan  
أسنان  
teethdiraa' / diraa'een  
ذراع/ذراعين  
arm/two armskit/aktaaf  
كنف/أكثاف  
shoulder/two  
shouldersra'aba  
رقبة  
neck



Dahr  
ظهر  
back



Saabi' / Sawaabi'  
صابع / أصابع  
finger/  
fingers



kuur'  
كوع  
elbow



miq'ada  
مقعدة  
backside  
(bottom)



buTn  
بطن  
belly



Sadr  
صدر  
chest



qadam/mishT/ka'ib  
قدم / أمشاط / كعب  
foot/sole/heel



rigl / rigleen  
رجل / رجلين  
leg/two legs



rukba  
ركبة  
knee



khamas Sawaabi' (rigl) / nSaabi'  
خمسة أصابع (رجل) / أصابع  
five toes  
(lit. fingers of the leg/foot)



ri'a  
رئة  
lung

kibd  
كبد  
liver

'aDala / 'aDalaat  
عضلة / عضلات  
muscle/  
muscles

shuryaan  
شريان  
artery



alb'qalb  
قلب  
heart

mi-da  
معدة  
stomach

am'aa'  
أمعاء  
intestines

kilya  
كلية  
kidney

wariid  
وريد  
vein

That was certainly a lot of new words to learn. Repeat them to yourself several times and then draw lines matching the Arabic words with their English equivalents.

a. hand	1. كنف
b. belly	2. رجل
c. ear	3. رأس
d. elbow	4. إيد
e. finger	5. بطن
f. head	6. وذن
g. knee	7. صباع
h. leg/foot	8. ركبة
i. mouth	9. كوع
j. shoulder	10. يق

bitis/tikii min `eeli?  
**بتشتكي من إيه؟**  
**What's Wrong with You?**



I have a cold.	‘andii bard عندي برد	I have constipation.	‘andii imsaak عندي إمساك
I have a cough.	‘andii kuhha عندي كحة	I have diarrhea.	‘andii `is-haal عندي إسهال
I have a fever.	‘andii humma عندي حمى	I have a headache.	‘andii SuDaa’ عندي صداع
I have nausea.	‘andii dookha عندي دوخة	I have the flu.	‘andii infilwanzaa عندي أنفلونزا
I have a toothache. My tooth hurts.	sinaanii wag-‘aanii أسناني وجعاني	I have an upset stomach. My stomach hurts.	mi‘ditii wag-‘aanii معدني وجعاني

**ANSWERS**

1. f., 2. h., 3. f., 4. a., 5. b., 6. c., 7. e., 8. g., 9. d., 10. i.



Tawaari

طوارئ

An Emergency

29

We hope you don't find yourself in a medical or other emergency situation, but it is a good idea to know some useful words and phrases to help you in case you are.

maTaafii

مطافئ

fire station (fire brigade)

buliis

بوليس

police



'arabiyyit il-'is'aaif

عربة الإسعاف

The Ambulance



To get emergency medical aid from your hotel, notify the front desk staff. They can call for an ambulance with trained medical personnel to assist you on the spot or to transport you to a hospital. Here are a few expressions for you to learn. Listen and repeat.

Tawaari

طوارئ

emergency



mustashfa

مستشفى

hospital

## Useful Expressions

Help!	`ilha' uunii الحقوني
Call for a doctor right now.	`uTlub duktoor haalan أطلب دكتور حالا
Call an ambulance right now.	`uTlub `arabiyyit `is`aaf haalan أطلب عربية إسعاف حالا
Take me to a hospital.	khudnii li-l-mustashfa خذني للمستشفى
I had a fall.	ana wi`i`t أنا وقعت
I was hit by a car.	`arabiyya khabaTitnii عربة خبطتني
I am having a heart attack.	`andii azma albiyya عندي أزمة قلبية
I burned myself.	hara`t nafsii حرقت نفسي
I cut myself.	`awwart nafsii عوّرت نفسي
I am bleeding.	anaa banzif أنا بانزف
I think the bone is broken.	a`taqid il-`aDma inkasarit أعتقد العظمة انكسرت
My leg is swollen.	riglîi warma (wirmît) رجلي واردة (ورمت)
The wrist is twisted.	`iidîi itgaza`it إيدي إتجزعت
My ankle is dislocated.	ka`bîi it`awag (itgaza`) كعبي أتعوج ( إتجزع)

il-buliis  
البوليس  
The Police

You will find police officers directing traffic and patrolling the streets. If you have any problems or need directions, the police will help you.

ragul albuliis  
رجل البوليس  
policeman



'ism ilbuliis/ish-shurTa  
قسم البوليس/الشرطة  
police station

Call the police!

'uTlub il-buliis  
أطلب البوليس.

Where is the nearest police station?

feen 'a'rab 'ism shurTa  
فين أقرب قسم شرطة؟

I've lost my passport.

Dayya't baspoorii (gawaaz safari)  
ضيعت باسپوري (جواز سفري).

I am lost and do not know how to get back to the hotel.

'ana tuht wi mish 'aarif arga'  
li-l-fundu'  
انا تهيت ومش عارف أرجع الفندق.

My wallet has been stolen.

mahfaztii 'itsara' it  
محفظتي اتسرفت.

# قبل ما تسافر Before You Leave

Choose the right answer.



## Situation 1: التعرف بالناس Getting to Know People

- When you meet an Egyptian person, how do you start up a conversation?
  - ☐ a. سلام عليكم.
  - ☐ b. مع السلامة.
  - ☐ c. عليكم السلام.
- It is morning and you meet someone. How do you greet him/her?
  - ☐ a. مساء الخير.
  - ☐ b. صباح الخير.
  - ☐ c. كل سنة وانت طيب.
- Someone says "Thank you" to you. How should you reply?
  - ☐ a. إزيك.
  - ☐ b. مع السلامة.
  - ☐ c. عفواً.
- When you give something to a woman, what is the polite form of saying "Here it is?"
  - ☐ a. إتفضل.
  - ☐ b. إتفضللي.
  - ☐ c. إتفضلوا.
- Pleasure to meet you.
  - ☐ a. معلىش.
  - ☐ b. تشرفنا.
  - ☐ c. الحمد لله.

## ANSWERS

Situation 1: 1. a., 2. a., 3. c., 4. b., 5. b.

## Situation 2: وصول

### Arrival



1. You have a reservation for two rooms at a hotel.  
What do you say?  
☐ a. إحنا حجزنا اوضتين.  
☐ b. إحنا ما حجزناش اوضتين.  
☐ c. عابزين نحجز اوضتين.
2. The clerk asks how long you will be staying. Your reply is "About a week."  
☐ a. حوالي أسبوع.  
☐ b. حوالي أسبوعين.  
☐ c. حوالي شهر.
3. You want to know whether breakfast is included in the price of the room, so you say:  
☐ a. أجرة الأوضة شاملة الفطار؟  
☐ b. أجرة الأوضة شاملة الغذاء؟  
☐ c. أجرة الأوضة شاملة العشاء؟
4. You want to find out where the elevator is.  
☐ a. فيه أسانسير من فضلك؟  
☐ b. بكام الأسانسير من فضلك؟  
☐ c. فين الأسانسير من فضلك؟

## Situation 3: زيارة معالم البلد

### Visiting the Sights

1. Ask a passerby how to go to the Egyptian museum.  
☐ a. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف المصري؟  
☐ b. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف الإسلامي؟  
☐ c. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف القبطي؟
2. The passerby told you to go straight until you reach il-Tahrir square.  
☐ a. إركب الأتوبيس لحد ميدان التحرير.  
☐ b. إمشي دوغري لحد ميدان التحرير.  
☐ c. خذ مترو الأنفاق لحد ميدان التحرير.

## ANSWERS

Situation 2: 1. a., 2. a., 3. a., 4. c.

3. You want to see the pyramids. What would you say?
- ☐ a. باللا نشوف فيلم عن الأهرام.
  - ☐ b. مش عايز أشوف الأهرام.
  - ☐ c. عايز أشوف الأهرام.
4. How much is the ticket to Giza?
- ☐ a. بكام التذكرة للجيزة؟
  - ☐ b. إزاي أروح الجيزة؟
  - ☐ c. ممكن تيجي معايا للجيزة؟
5. You and your friend want to get off the bus at the pyramids and the sphinx. What would you say to the driver?
- ☐ a. عابزين نركب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
  - ☐ b. عابزين نازل عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
  - ☐ c. عابزين نلعب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
6. You are bargaining the fee of the taxi driver, who suggested 30 pounds. You want to say "This is not good for me."
- ☐ a. ما ينفعش!
  - ☐ b. ماشي!
  - ☐ c. اتكل علي الله!
7. Your watch doesn't work. You want to know the time. So you ask someone near you.
- ☐ a. الطماطم بكام دلوقت من فضلك؟
  - ☐ b. الساعة كام دلوقت من فضلك؟
  - ☐ c. معاك ساعه من فضلك؟
8. Can you ask about the price of a round-trip ticket to Alexandria?
- ☐ a. بكام التذكرة رايح جاي لإسكندريه؟
  - ☐ b. بكام التذكرة لاسكندريه؟
  - ☐ c. بكام إسكندريه؟
9. Tell your hosts that you are American and that you can speak a little Arabic.
- ☐ a. أنا أمريكي وبتكلم عربي شوية.
  - ☐ b. أنا مصري وبتكلم أمريكي شوية.
  - ☐ c. أنا مصري وبتعلم عربي شوية.



10. If you want to rent a car, you tell the clerk:

- ☐ a. عايز أشتري عربية من فضلك.
- ☐ b. عايز أأجر عجلة من فضلك.
- ☐ c. عايز أأجر عربية من فضلك.

11. At the service station, you ask the attendant to change the oil and to check the tires and the water.

- ☐ a. ممكن تغير زيت وتكشف لي علي الكاوتش والميئة كمان؟
- ☐ b. ممكن تكشف لي علي الزيت والكاوتش والميئة؟
- ☐ c. ممكن تغير الزيت والكاوتش وتكشف لي علي الميئة؟

12. You ask the flight attendant if they serve meals during the flight.

- ☐ a. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟
- ☐ b. إمتي ها تطلع الطائرة؟
- ☐ c. فيه مشروبات أثناء الرحلة؟

#### الترفيه: Situation 4:

Entertainment



1. Using the phone, ask the clerk at the "Sound and Light" show if there is a show in English tonight.

- ☐ a. فيه عرض صوت وضوء بالإنجليزي الليلة؟
- ☐ b. فين عرض الصوت والضوء الليلة؟
- ☐ c. فيه عرض صوت وضوء الليلة؟

2. Muna jogs every day and looks healthy and strong. What would a friend who is impressed by Muna's healthy lifestyle say to her?

- ☐ a. ماشاء الله! انت جميلة قوي.
- ☐ b. ماشاء الله! انت ذكية قوي.
- ☐ c. ما شاء الله! ريتا يديكي الصحة.

#### ANSWERS

Situation 3: 1. a., 2. b., 3. c., 4. a., 5. b., 6. a., 7. b., 8. a., 9. a., 10. c., 11. a., 12. a.  
Situation 4: 1. a., 2. c.

Situation 5 : الوجبات و المطاعم  
Meals and Restaurants



1. Ask your partner what she wants for breakfast.
  - ☐ a. تحب تاكل إيه علي الفطار؟
  - ☐ b. تحبي تاكلي إيه علي الفطار؟
  - ☐ c. تحبي تاكلي قول علي الفطار؟
2. What would you say after finishing a meal to which you were invited at a friend's house?
  - ☐ a. سُفرة دايمة.
  - ☐ b. بالهناء والشفاء.
  - ☐ c. تصبحوا علي خير.
3. You are in a restaurant. Ask for a copy of the menu.
  - ☐ a. المنيو من فضلك.
  - ☐ b. المنيو تحت أمرك.
  - ☐ c. مش عايز المنيو.
4. At a Kushary shop, the waiter asks if you would like a big, small, or medium-sized dish. What would he say?
  - ☐ a. تحب طبق كشري كبير ولا صغير ولا وسط؟
  - ☐ b. تحب الشطة الحامية؟
  - ☐ c. تحب طبق رز بلبن ولا كشري؟
5. Ask the waiter what they have for dessert.
  - ☐ a. عندكم ملايس رجالي؟
  - ☐ b. عندكم سمك النهارده؟
  - ☐ c. عندكم الحلو إيه؟
6. Pay ten pounds for your Kushary meal and tell the waiter to keep the change.
  - ☐ a. اتفضل عشره جنيه وخلي الباقي علشانك.
  - ☐ b. اتفضل عشرين جنيه وخلي الباقي علشانك.
  - ☐ c. اتفضل عشره جنيه وإيدني الباقي من فضلك.

7. If you want to freshen up and want to know where the restroom is, you would say:

- ☐ a. حمام السباحة فين من فضلك؟
- ☐ b. الحمام فين من فضلك؟
- ☐ c. الحمام بكام من فضلك؟

Situation 6: **في المحل**  
At the Store



1. At the department store, ask where you could find underwear.

- ☐ a. فين قسم الملابس الداخلية؟
- ☐ b. فين قسم الأحذية؟
- ☐ c. فين قسم الكتب؟

2. You tried on a suit. Ask the salesperson for his opinion.

- ☐ a. إسمك إيه؟
- ☐ b. إيه المشكلة؟
- ☐ c. إيه رأيك؟

3. You are at the grocery store. Ask the shopkeeper to give you a carton of eggs.

- ☐ a. إديني كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
- ☐ b. خذ كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
- ☐ c. انا مش عايز كرتونة بيض.

4. You are lost and someone is telling you to turn right at the second street on your right to get to your hotel. What would he say?

- ☐ a. أدخل أول شارع يمين.
- ☐ b. أدخل ثاني شارع يمين.
- ☐ c. أدخل ثاني شارع شمال.

5. You are at the pharmacy asking for medicine to help with your headache. What would you say?

- ☐ a. انا عايز دواء للصداع.
- ☐ b. انا عايز دواء للإنسعال.
- ☐ c. انا عايز أسبيرين.

**ANSWERS**

Situation 5: 1. b., 2. a., 3. a., 4. a., 5. c., 6. a., 7. b.

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